

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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CSCE FORUM BRIEFED ON GDR-USSR MANEUVERS

LD071407 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, 7 Apr (ADN) -- Lieutenant General Gerhard Kunze, deputy chief of the Main Staff of the GDR National People's Army, on Tuesday informed representatives at the Vienna CSCE review conference about the joint troop exercise by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the National People's Army in the GDR at the end of March this year. In accordance with the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the GDR invited observers from all CSCE member states to this exercise. Twenty states responded to the invitation and sent observers.

Lt Gen Kunze said that the observers were able to see for themselves that the joint exercise was of a defensive character and did not pose a threat to any nation. The observers were able to fulfill their tasks comprehensively. The GDR thereby fulfilled the duties arising from the document of the Stockholm Conference.

Such action is in accordance with the fundamental position of the GDR to do every thing for the safeguarding of peace and the creation of a climate of trust, Lt Gen Kunze said. [passage omitted]

VIENNA CSCE TALKS ADJOURN WITH ACCUSATIONS

AU101842 Paris AFP in English 1803 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, April 10 (AFP) -- The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) adjourned here Friday until May 5, with Western sources expressing doubt that a final document will be signed by the official deadline of next July 31.

Before the closure, Soviet delegation chief Yuriy Kashlev repeated his accusation that the West had put forward no proposal on security, whereas the Warsaw Pact countries had [word indistinct] 10 since the current session opened at November.

On the Western side, Belgian delegation chief Joseph Trouveroy said that the other side had not echoed the spirit of "glasnost" (openness) advocated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, although he did not name him.

One stumbling block, observers said, has been the question of human rights: The West is calling for an iron-clad commitment by Moscow and its allies on the issue. The Soviet side however considers security problems the priority.

Polish Envoy's Remrks

LD110854 Warsaw PAP in English 0609 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, April 10 -- The second round of the CSCE Vienna conference came to an end here today.

It is worth mentioning the answer given by the head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa, to a journalist's question why the drafting groups of the Vienna CSCE meeting have still not begun work.

Dabrowa said this is so because of the Western partner's position. Under the pretext of a large number of proposals, they are prolonging the course of the debate in Vienna. Instead of looking for elements which would help bring stands closer together, they are delaying the tempo of the work.

The head of the Polish delegation stressed that socialist countries will continue to seek the working out of a joint attitude which would enable to start work on the Vienna conference's final document.

Further From Polish Envoy

LD121436 Warsaw PAP in English 1344 GMT 12 Apr 87

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, April 12 -- Head of the Polish delegation to the CSCE Meeting in Vienna Slawomir Dabrowa made a statement for PAP and TRYBUNA LUDU on the just concluded 2nd round of the meeting.

He stressed that Poland put forward in Vienna proposals pertaining to all baskets of the CSCE. "We are authors and co-authors of 11 proposals to mention only the Polish plan to extend the mandate of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe or the proposal to convene in Krakow a symposium on cultural heritage," he said.

"The atmosphere of debates in Vienna's Hofburg was better than during the first session which debated late last year. The reasons for this were multifarious but undoubtedly, new phenomena in the political life of the USSR and other socialist states made it more difficult for Western delegations to reiterate their anticommunist stereotypes.

"Also the inauguration of informal talks on conventional arms between seven Warsaw Treaty states and sixteen NATO countries was a new element which influenced the course of the second session," Dabrowa stressed.

CSSR Envoy's Address

AU141915 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 87 p 7

[CTK correspondent's Vienna dispatch: "Recess in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna (CTK correspondent) -- A public session held on Friday [10 April] wound up another part of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the CSCE. The meeting will continue in May, following a spring recess. A debate on the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the stage of submitting proposals for the further development of the CSCE process have already taken place at the meeting.

The delegations have submitted to the follow-up meeting more than 140 various proposals aimed at expanding and deepening European security and cooperation. More than 70 proposals have been put forward by socialist countries, of which 25 have been authored or co-authored by Czechoslovakia. It has been proposed, among other things, to hold 31 diverse international events: conferences, symposiums, meetings of experts, and so forth.

Most delegations assess the proposals in a very businesslike way, but some NATO states continue to regard the follow-up meeting more or less as a propaganda forum. The greatest consensus so far has been on questions of cultural cooperation; negotiations on economic cooperation and on environmental protection have also been deemed reasonable [solidni]. However, it is characteristic that the NATO states have not placed on the table at the follow-up meeting a single proposal pertaining to military security in Europe.

The follow-up CSCE meeting in Vienna is attended by delegations from 33 European countries, the United States, and Canada. Following the spring recess, the follow-up meeting will resume on 5 May.

Addressing the Friday session of the Vienna meeting, Ambassador Milan Kadnar, the Czechoslovak delegation head, urged that negotiations be concentrated on the main problems. The Vienna CSCE meeting should contribute important and specific results in the political, military, economic, technical, technological, ecological, and humanitarian areas.

Main attention should be devoted to the following issues:

- strengthening the all-European CSCE process and raising it to a higher level;
- promoting relations among participating states with the aim of improving the lives of all nations and of each individual;
- discussing and approving a uniform system of confidence-building and security-promoting measures covering the Atlantic to the Urals;
- the active participation of neutral and nonaligned countries in discussing the military aspects of European security;
- integrating the disarmament talks among 23 Warsaw Pact and NATO member states into the follow-up meeting, and convening a conference on confidence-building and security-promoting measures and on disarmament.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CITES GORBACHEV PRAGUE SPEECH

AU141105 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 87 p 4

[Editorial article: "Peaceful Development in Europe and the World Instead of a Nuclear Crematorium"]

[Text] Peace-loving mankind expected with great interest and hope the new foreign policy step of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The official and friendly visit to the CSSR of the first Soviet party leader became not only a remarkable event in the annals of the indestructible friendship between the two fraternal socialist countries, but also another bright manifestation of the steady striving of the USSR toward a world without nuclear weapons and wars.

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at Prague's Palace of Culture encompassed a broad spectrum of issues, each of which is of first-rate importance for the further development of the USSR, the socialist community, and the world as a whole. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee gave a categorical reply to all the sceptics and speculators in the West about the character and prospects of the process of restructuring of Soviet society. A firm confidence exists, that striving toward a noble goal -- to ensure a better life for the Soviet people and assert higher examples of social organization and justice -- the Soviet country will successfully put into effect the necessary changes in all areas of life, in order to implement the necessary crucial turning point.

One of the important issues which affects every socialist country, is the issue of further perfecting the forms and methods of cooperation within the framework of our society. In this speech Mikhail Gorbachev analyzed in a well-grounded way the necessity to increase our countries' cooperation to a new qualitative level, something imposed by the present stage of development. The evaluations and conclusions drawn at the Moscow working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, CEMA members, will undoubtedly give a new impetus to strengthening economic integration.

As expected, a significant part of the speech of the Soviet party leader was devoted to the international situation, and more specifically to the situation and prospects in the field of disarmament. The people cannot avoid the truth -- the world situation is not stable enough to guarantee the calm of the world destiny and mankind's future. The new political thinking gradually traces its road, however, and now we see just the first results. The defenders of the old stereotypes in the West continue to influence the forming of foreign policy and encourage the arms race. In this context the evaluation of Mikhail Gorbachev, that "only when the cause of disarmament is finally moved from the dead center we will be able to really say that the new political thinking has become a real force," is a very precise one.

It is well known that the USSR is now reviewing the liquidation of nuclear weapons as the main issue and key to removing the lethal danger which hovers over the heads of mankind. Because of this, Moscow concentrates especially dynamic efforts in this area, and is searching for a compromise and solutions which are mutually acceptable to the Western partners. From the rostrum of Prague's Palace of Culture Mikhail Gorbachev declared once again that the USSR is striving to achieve progress in the entire complex of issues related to nuclear disarmament. Furthermore, the Soviet leadership is again demonstrating remarkable flexibility. In order to facilitate the immediate signing of an agreement on the medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR proposes to begin the discussion of the issue of reducing and afterwards liquidating missiles with a range of 500 to 1,000 km, deployed in the European Continent, without binding this with the progress and results of the solution of the Euromissiles issue.

Mikhail Gorbachev also expressed the Soviet positions on many other issues -- on conventional disarmament, chemical weapons, establishing nuclear-free zones in the continent, and the prospects of all-European cooperation. In the final account, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, instead of a nuclear crematorium for Europe the USSR is proposing a peaceful development of the manysided and simultaneously integral European culture and a safe future for the "common European house."

The new Soviet proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague, as well as previous Soviet initiatives, are subject to the main strategic goal of the Soviet foreign policy -- namely, the striving of the USSR together with its allies and friends, to develop a worldwide peace advance leading toward a lasting stabilization of the international situation and the triumph of the new political thinking.

ZHIVKOV GREETSS USSR LEADERS FROM AIRCRAFT

AU141859 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 87 p 7

[Text] En route to the Polish People's Republic, airborne over the territory of the Soviet Union, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, sent the following message to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

"Flying over the territory of the great Soviet state I send you, and through you to the fraternal Soviet people, most sincere wishes for new and great successes in implementing the historical decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

On behalf of all Bulgarian Communists and working people, I once again express my deepest conviction that Bulgarian-Soviet friendship will further develop and strengthen for the benefit of our two peoples.

I take this opportunity to express to you and to all Soviet people most cordial wishes for much happiness and prosperity."

EDITORIAL REVIEWS ZHIVKOV VISIT TO POLAND

AU141558 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Mutuality, Trust, Unity of Action"]

[Text] Trust of friends and comrades in arms, a profound mutual interest in the experience related to the restructuring of society, determination and willingness for broader cooperation in bilateral and international relations -- these are the characteristics of Bulgarian-Polish friendship, tested by life. We have enough basis for saying that these characteristics became sharply evident during the 2-day working summit meeting in Warsaw between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

It is well-known that along with the general tasks related to constructing the new system, the Bulgarian and Polish peoples are also solving some of their own specific problems, they live and work under different national conditions, and implement decisions coordinated with the Bulgarian and Polish reality. Despite all this, or perhaps because of it, the mutual interest in answers to the topical issues of constructing socialism, which each of our two fraternal countries is seeking, is truly great.

The BCP and the people of socialist Bulgaria are deeply satisfied with the talks between our top leaders at the "Otwork" residence. We rejoice at the attention and support shown by the Polish side to the strategic course for a new qualitative growth in economy and in all other areas of life, and for improving the structures of leading and managing the national economy, adopted by the 13th BCP Congress. We are convinced that the Polish communists, together with the fraternal Polish people greet with the same feelings our interest and support of the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress for accelerating the radical transformations in the functioning of the national economy, and further perfecting the structures of the state management.

The general conclusion which emerged during the exchange of opinions was that the two countries are experiencing a period of restructuring and renewal in close coordination with the restructuring and renewal in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. In this context, the position of the two top leaders, that the program of the 27th CPSU Congress and the January Plenum of the Leninist party's Central Committee "has a unique and eternal importance and represents an exceptional contribution of the CPSU to the theory and practice of socialism on the eve of the 21st century and a creative development of Marxism-Leninism," acquires great international value. This position is especially important for the clear and scientifically grounded evaluation of the realities and problems of world socialism, and for consolidating the strategy of unity of action and cohesion of the socialist countries at the present stage.

It is a valuable tradition of Bulgarian-Polish relations that the summit meetings have always been the starting point of new joint actions in the field of comprehensive cooperation, and first of all in production sharing and specialization and in achieving new successes in the scientific-technical progress. Our cooperation through new and more effective forms within the CEMA framework becomes decisive in this area.

All goals and tasks of the strategy of socialism require removing the nuclear threat and stopping the deadly arms race. Therefore, the new meeting of the Bulgarian and Polish leaders became an opportunity to confirm the determination of the two allied states of the Warsaw Pact Organization to constantly act to implement the peaceful initiatives of world socialism and to establish a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG AWARDED GEORGI DIMITROV ORDER

AU141533 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] The State Council awards Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Georgi Dimitrov Order for the second time. The high distinction is awarded to him for his services to the struggle for freedom and independence, peace and socialism, for his substantial contribution to developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Bulgaria and the PDRK, and in connection with his 75th birthday.

CPCZ PRESIDIUUM DEEMS GORBACHEV VISIT 'MILESTONE'

LD142340 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 14 (CTK) -- Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia and the talks held with him were a significant milestone in the development of relations between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Communist Parties and states and their cooperation in all spheres, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium said at its meeting today.

The visit will help strengthen the internationalist unity and cooperation of the whole socialist community. It gave a new impulse to the solution of topical tasks of the development and enrichment of socialism. Mikhail Gorbachev's visit confirmed the broad support of our party and our people to the Soviet Communist Party policy and their deep sympathies for the novel course of revolutionary changes which are being carried out in the Soviet Union at the initiative of the Communist Party and for the huge effort exerted by its General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Czechoslovak Communists have again showed their unequivocal support for the conclusions of the 27th congress and the January session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. They find in them a source of inspiration for the implementation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party 17th Congress program, the solution of the present tasks of social development and the deepening of socialist democracy.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium said that the party and all Czechoslovak people highly appreciate the foreign policy of the Soviet Communist Party conducive to improvement of the international situation, liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and to the safeguarding of security in Europe and the world. We fully identify ourselves with this policy.

The Presidium welcomed the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev presented in Prague new significant proposals sweeping off the table various objections of the West and paving the road to agreements aimed at a nuclear-free Europe. Together with other suggestions they are proof of the creative, constructive and responsible approach of the Soviet Union to the building of mutual confidence and firm foundations for the shared "all-European house."

Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with Czechoslovak officials confirmed absolute unity of views on all questions of domestic and international development. His visit was an opportunity for the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the people to express great gratitude to the Soviet Communist Party and people for their all-round assistance, alliance and friendship which have supported us throughout the period of socialist construction.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU131002 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Hungary"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary and CSSR President, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent MSZMP general secretary Janos Kadar; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian People's Republic, the following congratulatory telegram on the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic -- the 42d anniversary of the liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the liberation of Hungary we send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as the fraternal Hungarian people ardent comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and in our own name.

During the years of socialist construction the Hungarian people, led by their revolutionary party, achieved significant progress in all spheres of social life. We in the CSSR are following with interest and sympathy the Hungarian working people's efforts to fulfill the program of building the socialist society, and are glad of every success achieved in realizing the conclusions formulated by the 13th MSZMP Congress.

The comprehensive traditional cooperation between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic is currently being enriched by new forms and methods in resolving the exacting tasks confronting our country in the process of accelerating socioeconomic development. In this respect an extremely important role is played by the consistent implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic up to the Year 2000.

We sincerely respect the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our Communist Parties, states, and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that the dynamic development of our mutual contacts, together with the growing collaboration of socialist states within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, is helping to further consolidate the cohesion of the entire socialist community and strengthen the common fight for the cause of socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

We appreciate the Hungarian People's Republic's foreign policy of peace, which makes a significant contribution to the collective effort of the socialist states to avert the threat of nuclear war, achieve disarmament, and ensure international security.

On this significant day we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and all Hungarian people, much success in your work for the upsurge of the fraternal Hungarian People's Republic.

Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR National Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram on the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic to Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The CSSR National Front Central Committee sent a congratulatory telegram to the PPF of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Likewise, the Central Trade Union Council sent a congratulatory telegram to the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, also sent a congratulatory telegram to Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union sent a congratulatory telegram to the Communist Youth Union on the same occasion.

RUDE PRAVO SURVEYS VISIT BY INDIA'S TIWARI

AU081954 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Common Czechoslovak-Indian Interest in the Further Development of Relations: Minister N.D. Tiwari Has Concluded His Visit in the CSSR"]

[Text] The following report was adopted at the end of the official visit to Czechoslovakia by Naraian Dutt Tiwari, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India.

An official visit to the CSSR by Naraian Dutt Tiwari, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, took place between 30 March and 2 April 1987 ~~at the invitation~~ of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

During his stay in the CSSR, the Indian guest was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak; CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal; Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The talks which were held affirmed that the CSSR as well as the Republic of India have identical or very close viewpoints on the main world problems. At the same time, the Czechoslovak representatives appreciated the Republic of India's active contribution to the Nonaligned Movement and stressed the importance of the initiative of the "Delhi Six" and the Delhi Declaration on the Principles of a World Free of Nuclear Weapons and Violence, signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi in November 1986.

In their talks, Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Naraian Dutt Tiwari noted that Czechoslovak-Indian relations are a model of a mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems, that they proceed from a long-standing tradition, mutual respect, consistent observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in internal affairs, respecting the sovereignty, equal rights, and joint peace endeavors. The talks between Minister Tiwari and Czechoslovak representatives affirmed that a real opportunity exists for further deepening relations, including the economic and scientific-technical sphere by using higher forms of cooperation. The economies of the two countries create positive prerequisites for it. The expansion of contacts in culture will, without doubt, contribute to the deepening of understanding, trust, and cooperation. Evidence of this cooperation is the opening of the Week of Indian Films in the CSSR in the course of the Indian minister of external affairs' official visit in the CSSR.

The visit to the CSSR by Naraian Dutt Tiwari, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, affirmed the continuity and the inevitability of deepening the political dialogue between the two countries and the usefulness of the exchange of views on bilateral issues and international problems. The Indian guest's talks with Czechoslovak representatives were the contribution to the further development and deepening of mutual relations in all spheres of common interest.

Naraian Dutt Tiwari paid a visit to Karlovy Vary on 1 April. He was accompanied by Dusan Ulcak, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jaroslav Nebera, CSSR ambassador to the Republic of India; and Uday Chand Soni, ambassador of the Republic of India to the CSSR, were also present.

On the last day of his visit, the Indian guest met with Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade.

TU CONGRESS OPENS, FOCUSES ON 'ECONOMIC GROWTH'

LD140903 Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 14 (CTK) -- The 11th congress of Czechoslovak Trade Unions opened here today to assess the results of trade union activities since the 10th congress, which took place in April 1982. Czechoslovakia's Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, with its membership of 7.7 million, is the largest social organization in this country.

Attending the congress are the top representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the state led by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

The participating 1,937 delegates were elected at the Czech and Slovak trade union congresses and the congresses of 17 branch organizations held at the beginning of the year. The results of these congresses and a report of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the activities in the past five years will be on the agenda of the four-day session here.

The aim of the 11th congress is to give a concrete shape to the tasks of trade unions in pursuing the line of speeding up the country's socio-economic development, laid down by the 17th Communist Party congress a year ago. This means fulfilment of the double task of trade unions in Czechoslovak society -- caring for the interests and needs and taking part in creating sources of economic growth. This is why the trade unions encourage initiatives in support of introducing science and technology in practice, to the benefit of intensification of the economy.

At the opening session, the participants in the congress welcomed representatives of 80 trade union federations from 70 countries and delegations of five international trade union organizations.

Prague TV Coverage

AU141413 [Editorial Report] Prague television service in Czech and Slovak at 0755 GMT on 14 April carries a 2-hour live relay from the Palace of Culture in Prague of the opening of the 14th All-Trade Union Congress and at 1300 GMT carries a 1 and 1/2 hour relay of the afternoon session.

In the morning session at about 0800 GMT Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR president and the head of the party-state delegation to the Trade Union congress, followed by the "members of the party Presidium and the candidate members" as an announcer notes, are seen entering and taking their seats in the first row of the dais, with Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Vasil Bilak on Husak's right side and Miroslav Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council; Ivan Gonko, chairman of the Slovak Trade Union council, and Lubomir Strougal sitting on Husak's left.

At 0830 GMT Ivan Gonko opens the proceedings and welcomes the party-state delegation under Husak and the leaders of the trade union delegations from other socialist countries, who are seated in the second row on the dais. Gonko reads various motions concerning the election of the working presidium and the various commissions, all of which are unanimously adopted by the delegates raising their credentials cards, without a single abstention or vote against.

The members of the newly elected working presidium are seen leaving their seats in the audience and filling the four upper rows of seats on the dais.

Miroslav Zavadil delivers the keynote speech.

Afternoon relay consists of a correspondent's report on the congress debates, brief interviews with delegates, and a speech by Hustopeč TC tractor combine director Jaroslav Stehlik, and then a speech by CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak.

FOJTIK DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK, TASKS

AU082020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Clearly About Complicated Matters; on Topical Issues of Ideological Work"]

[Text] Brno (CTK) -- This Friday [3 April] a regional aktiv meeting was held in Brno on the topical issues of ideological work. It was addressed by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

He began by characterizing the significance and results of the Fourth and Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Sessions, which have creatively elaborated the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress. He pointed out the importance of accomplishing the tasks connected with preparations for restructuring the economic mechanism.

He reminded the aktiv that the strategy of accelerating our country's socio-economic development is aimed at attaining an upsurge in the people's living standards, at modernizing the economy, and at consolidating Czechoslovakia's international position. but the structural reorganization of the entire production base and the transition to intensification must also be directed toward this. Although they are the most prominent elements of the strategy of acceleration, we are still not succeeding in fully ensuring them. He pointed out that the way of thinking which still pays tribute to extensive methods of economy does not correspond to these new conditions.

Jan Fojtik stressed the significance of incentives provided by the January CPSU Central Committee Session, which has made a revolutionary contribution to resolving the tasks of socialist construction in the spirit of creative Leninism. He said that the session provided answers to many questions, the solutions of which are now topical not only in the Soviet Union, since they confront also Czechoslovakia and a number of other socialist countries. In this context he stressed that it is necessary to make bolder progress, under the party's leadership, in restructuring the entire society; to implement with greater energy the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress; and to set all creative forces into motion. The broad development of socialist democracy, the people's increased participation in the management of society, as well as cadre policy, must all be directed toward this.

"We must orient ideological work toward the people's needs and interests, toward the problems with which they are living. We must not invent abstract issues, we must react to what the people are asking, to things that interest them most, to issues which seem doubtful to them. We must select accordingly the methods of our work and our approaches to people, as well as the language we use in this. [paragraph continues]

We must not hide our heads in the sand to avoid complicated issues -- we must speak of them in clear words and without evasion. We must base our conclusions on the creative theoretical rear -- in other words, on truthful analysis," Jan Fojtik stressed toward the end of the aktiv meeting.

ARTICLE CALLS FOR CREATIVE LENINISM IN RESTRUCTURING

AU080902 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 87 p 5

[Frantisek Kudrna article: "Leninist Approach: For New Quality in the Development of the World Revolutionary Movement" -- passages between slantlines in boldface]

[Text] /Due to scientific-technical progress, production forces are developing in a revolutionary way. This logically affects the changes in production relations -- in both imperialist and socialist society./

Substantial changes are taking place inside imperialism, in its economic foundations, as well as in its political and ideological superstructure. Contemporary imperialism differs in many ways from capitalism, as it presented itself at the beginning -- but also in the middle -- of the 20th century. However, in spite of all the endeavors of its politicians, economists, and ideologists, the conflict between the production forces within the framework of capitalism (which have become extremely developed, and continue to develop) and the capitalist management is exacerbating.

A complicated, erratic, and complex antagonism was created between imperialism and the developing countries. To a considerable extent, imperialism lives from robbing the developing countries, and their people do not want to become reconciled to having this practice continue forever.

An extraordinary situation was created in the world of armaments. Imperialism became the initiator of the development and production of modern weapons which can destroy all mankind. But imperialism is not prepared to take these political realities of the present into account. This unambiguously proves before the eyes of the whole world how /reactionary and antihuman/ it is.

Why a "Renewal" [subhead]

With new urgency, world socialism is thus confronted by the old duty to show that it represents the only passable road to peaceful, comprehensive development. While we do not want to belittle the role of other parties and movements, nevertheless an extraordinary role in this collective effort is played by the CPSU.

In its peace strategy the CPSU has formulated what are essentially two basic tasks. The main issue is, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stressed at the Soviet trade union congress:

/-- To save the world from a nuclear catastrophe;

/-- To place the immense potential of knowledge, of material and spiritual possibilities which the people have at their disposal, in the service of these people./

However, communists can attain this aim only by developing the entire creative potential that stands at socialism's disposal. This requires that quick and precise political and strategic decisions and management correspond to the immensely rapid transformation, which are typical of the present.

Nevertheless, it must be said that, despite the successes that world socialism achieved in the past decades, the rate of development in the socialist states has not corresponded to their great possibilities, either in recent years, or at present. We see how certain sectors, including the development of production, are lagging.

The reasons for this are manifold. We see that /in some places complacency has spread through the ranks of communists; it has led to a less demanding attitude, to an uncritical appraisal of mistakes and shortcomings, to bureaucratic deviations in the management of society -- including isolation from the working people's masses./ In certain instances, in view of the accumulated negative phenomena, this has led to critical situations in some countries (in our country, too, in 1968), which were used by the class enemies who tried to exploit them.

/However, the shortcomings/ mentioned above /are not an expression of what is essential in the communist movement; on the contrary, they are an expression of a deviation from this movement./ This is also why the CPSU is speaking of a "renewal," because restructuring is aimed at thoroughly /renewing/ all aspects of the life of socialist society, at /renewing/ socialist principles as formulated in the past by Lenin. This is interlinked with the task of providing socialism with the most modern forms of social organization and making the best use of all the decisive aspects of the humanitarian nature of the socialist system.

Leninization [subhead]

Soviet society is now facing the imperative need to carry out qualitative changes in almost every sphere: in the development of production forces and production relations, in the further all-round democratization of the sociopolitical and humanitarian spheres of public life, in the intensification of spiritual progress, and in the advancement of man as the main value. Simply put, /the main issue is new quality in socialism's growth./

The CPSU Central Committee clearly and emphatically expressed what has been appearing for some time in discussions among communists from many parties: /the demand for a return, a purification, a renewal of Leninist principles; the demand for Leninization of the revolutionary movement./ A demand to return to Lenin, to Leninist norms in all spheres of life of a socialist state and of its citizens, of the party and its members.

Leninization is not a new term. It was coined many years ago. It characterizes the need for Bolshevization under totally new conditions; the need to cleanse Leninist principles of policy, morality, and economy from the sediments of other influences, or even from discredit. /Leninization of the movement is a demand for a creative approach to the solution of matured tasks, that are qualitatively totally new./

The creative approach is Marxism's essential feature, both in policy and in practice. It is an expression of the substance of Marxism, of its philosophy and its goal -- namely, not merely to interpret the world, but also, and primarily, to change it.

With What Is the Creative Approach Concerned [subhead]

Practice teaches us that /right-wing revisionists/ liked to speak of a "creative approach," and that they are also speaking of it today; the "adjusted" to new conditions by forsaking the substance of Marxism and withdrawing from the principles of socialism. On the other hand, the /dogmatists/ saw, and still see, "creativity" and "loyalty" to Leninism in the mechanical application of Leninist ideas, thoughts, and principles to the conditions of this or that country.

In this way /two approaches/ appeared on the stage of history: The first led to the betrayal of socialism, the second to long-lasting stagnation. With neither of these can we identify or reconcile ourselves.

/Because Marxism essentially includes a real creative approach, the study and analysis of phenomena within their contexts, and of development in motion; it involves drawing conclusions which would correspond to the given stage of the society's or movement's advancement./

The very emergence of Marxism was an act of creation. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels evaluated the historical experience attained in the class struggle; supported by the fruit of mankind's progressive thinking, they uncovered the objective laws of social development, which they used to prove, in a theoretically clear way, the inevitability of capitalism's extinction and the epoch-making mission of the proletariat as the creator of a new, communist society.

V.I. Lenin analyzed the new historical conditions of capitalism's transition to the phase of imperialism, developed Marxism under these new conditions, replied to the pivotal questions of the present, and armed the workers movement with a theory of socialist revolution and socialist construction, and with a scientific system of views on the problems of war and peace.

The creative application of Marxism-Leninism and its development under new conditions has today become the categoric condition for the successful activity of the entire revolutionary movement. An example of this is provided, above all, by the Communists in the Soviet Union, where changes are taking place which essentially involve the following creative approaches:

/-- analysis of the situation in all spheres;

/-- preparation of and the speediest implementation of short- and long-term measures, aimed at eliminating the mistakes that are causing the lagging behind; and catching up with the world trend and taking one's place at its head;

/-- proving that socialism possesses not only a scientific, humanitarian theory, but also comprehensive results./

/For this very reason the CPSU's general line, worked out by the 27th congress, has extraordinary international significance,/ because it understands the essence of the process of the development of both world socialism and of mankind in general. It has this significance both for world socialism and for the overall progressive development of the world.

What we heard from the CPSU Central Committee's Moscow session in April 1985, from the 27th CPSU Congress in February 1986, and from the CPSU Central Committee session in January 1987, is /not only a significant contribution to the creative development of Leninism in the USSR, but also a great creative input into the treasury of the international communist movement./

However, Soviet Communists are not overrating or absolutizing their current approaches, experience, or results. They are stressing that /"the party must see life in all its broad and complicated complexity. No successes, not even the greatest ones, must overshadow either the antagonisms [rozpory] in society's development, or our mistakes and lapses."/ (M. Gorbachev at the January CPSU Central Committee Session)

Of course there are and will be mistakes. Human knowledge has always been limited. But a lot always depends on the willingness, endeavor, ability, and will to uncover them, to learn from them, and to eliminate them. This is the essential thing.

How It Is in Our Country [subhead]

There are many things in the present Soviet policy and practice, which are not only remarkable, but above all worthy of being studied, analyzed, and used. Our people, all honest followers of socialism in our country, attentively follow and support the CPSU's innovative effort, seeking in it an inspiration for themselves. This fully applies above all to our party; the last time this was unambiguously demonstrated was in the conclusions of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session as expressed in Comrade Gustav Husak's opening statement.

The fifth session stressed the great importance of urgently solving all tasks connected with restructuring, both in the economic sphere, and in all other spheres of social practice. That means that the main concern is not only restructuring the economic mechanism, which will undoubtedly become a long-term solution for the basic issues of our socioeconomic development; the main concern today is the entire set of measures to safeguard these changes politically, organizationally, and ideologically. Furthermore, we are concerned with restructuring the entire political system. It is as stressed at the fifth session in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's report: /"We must be more courageous, under the party's leadership, in making further progress in restructuring our entire society and all aspects of its activity."/

We do not doubt that this demands a new perspective on a number of basic issues and ways of resolving them, whether the issue is that of restructuring the party's work, the work of party and economic agencies, or the work of National Front organizations and national committees; this applies to all spheres of society, /both at the base and in the superstructure./ A broad development of socialist democracy is needed for this, as well as the people's increased participation in the management and administration of the society.

That is also why there are no doubts about the party and the other agencies in the center, in regions, districts, and enterprises, facing the task of devoting great attention to political and psychological preparation for the changes, which restructuring will bring to society.

The 17th congress of our party opened up scope for economic, political, social, and ideological progress. Czechoslovak Communists are making use of the incentives provided by the January CPSU Central Committee Session to intensify the preparation of social reforms and speed up society's development. As Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at the last CPCZ Central Committee session; "We have learned from the Soviet Communists throughout the entire history of our party; there is all the more reason to make use of their experience today."

JAZZ SECTION APPEALS FOR SOLIDARITY IN PRAGUE

AU131228 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Prague -- The CSSR dissident Jazz Section has appealed for international solidarity to exert pressure on the CSSR government, which is trying to eliminate "independent cultural activities."

In a press conference, which took place on Thursday [9 April] at the time of the arrival of Soviet Party Leaders Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague, Cestmir Hunat and Tomas Krivanek reported on members of the organization who were recently interrogated and arrested.

In to their own words, they fear that the appeal proceedings against the convictions of leading members of the organization might increase the original sentences.

At the beginning of March, Karel Srp, president of the Jazz Section, and his secretary Vladimir Kouril had been sentenced to terms in prison.

AUSTRIAN DAILY VIEWS CHURCH'S SITUATION

AU061029 Vienna KURIER in German 4 Apr 87 p 5

[Franz Eder dispatch from Prague: "Do Not Forget Us!"]

[Excerpts] Could the Catholics in the CSSR have hope again? Mikhail Gorbachev's forthcoming visit is causing varying reactions within the Catholic church. Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the archbishop of Prague, hopes that after 3 years of stagnation there will now again be a rapprochement between the government in Prague and the Vatican. As Cardinal Tomasek says: "Mikhail Gorbachev's visit will be very important for us. We are preparing negotiations between Prague and the Vatican and we hope that they will be started as early as the first half of this year." [passage omitted]

Cardinal Tomasek is used to living through long periods of straitened circumstances: "After many years of isolation we can now hope for something; not for everything, but at least for a bit of progress." At the same time, the Prague archbishop appeals to all Christians in Western Europe: "Do not forget us, because without your help we are lost!" Tomasek is suffering bitterly under the isolation from the mass of believers and the low clergy.

There is hope and desperation in Prague, and pessimism in West European church circles. As one who knows the church in Eastern Europe says: "Mikhail Gorbachev's reform has not had any effect in the religious sector to date. Although in the USSR some Christians have been released from long-term imprisonment, they have not been acquitted. It is not said that the state's previous verdict was unjustified. No, the state is only showing generosity. The prisoners were given freedom and thus the opportunity for a new beginning only after they had promised not to engage in any further activities against the state."

Tomasek himself does not comment on this topic. He is not a fighter and the type to be made a martyr, but a sufferer who does not fear the open conflict with state authorities, although he has always tried to avoid it. [passage omitted]

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK BEGINS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN BERLIN

Meets With Fischer

LD131448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] GDR -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in Berlin today for an official friendly visit. The visit is taking place at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

In the afternoon, Bohuslav Chnoupek paid homage to the memory of the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath on their monument in the street of Unter den Linden.

After that, official talks opened at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin. Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek are discussing, in particular, the development of relations between the two countries, as well as topical international issues, particularly the problems of disarmament in light of the latest Soviet disarmament proposals delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague.

Discusses Disarmament, FRG

LD131948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and the CSSR, Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek, got together in Berlin today for a first meeting. Then they started their official talks. [passage omitted]

The foreign ministers of the GDR and the CSSR reaffirmed their conviction that the preservation of peace and the averting of a nuclear inferno is the most important contemporary task. They assessed the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union for the signing of an agreement on the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe and recent USSR proposals put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague on 10 April on key questions of arms limitations and disarmament on a global and a European scale, as renewed proof of the sincerity of the socialist policy of peace and detente.

In this connection, Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the great significance of the joint proposals of the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

They expressed the hope that the FRG will react positively to the recent proposals of the GDR and the CSSR. On behalf of their governments, they reaffirmed their firm readiness to continue the political dialogue with all forces prepared for understanding for the safeguarding of peace.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal agreement, will continue tomorrow.

Received by Honecker

LD141944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek for friendly talks on Tuesday. The guest, who is on an official visit to the GDR, conveyed cordial and fraternal greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which were reciprocated equally and cordially.

The interlocutors expressed their satisfaction with the high level of relations between the two socialist states and the fraternally linked peoples, as well as with the steadily increasing intensity, effectivity, and quality of their cooperation in all fields. The close, unbreakable combat alliance and the trusting cooperation between the two Marxist-Leninist fraternal parties had a decisive, mobilizing effect on this.

It was noted that the agreements of November 1985, reached at the highest level, were being purposefully realized by both sides. The firm resolve of the GDR and the CSSR to continue to do everything to deepen the fraternal links and cooperation between the two countries further, in accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance in the service of socialism and peace was reaffirmed.

Erich Honecker spoke of the great efforts and performance of the communists and all working people in the GDR to fulfill the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in all areas of social life. He underlined that the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy, which had the full support of all the people in the GDR, is being consistently continued.

Bohuslav Chnoupek reported on the results of the work of Czechoslovak workers to realize the tasks decided at the 17th CPCZ Congress and emphasized that the great importance of the 5th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee for the further development of advanced socialist society in the CSSR.

In the course of this exchange of views, they underlined the resolve of the GDR and the CSSR to keep working to further deepen the alliance of the fraternal states in the Warsaw Pact and to contribute actively to further deepening socialist economic integration, particularly in the realization of the comprehensive program for the scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member states up to the year 2000.

The interlocutors described the preservation of peace as the most urgent concern of the foreign policies of both states. The deflection of the danger of a global nuclear catastrophe demands that all forces of reason and realism be mobilized and brought together in a worldwide coalition. Erich Honecker and Bohuslav Chnoupek praised the decisive contribution of the USSR to the prevention of a nuclear inferno and reaffirmed their support for the program of the USSR aimed at removing all nuclear weapons from the earth by the year 2000. In this connection, they underlined that the proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev to reach immediate agreement on the removal of all medium-range missiles from Europe is a historic opportunity to achieve real and irreversible progress toward disarmament and halting the arms race.

Erich Honecker and Bohuslav Chnoupek declared the full support of the GDR and the CSSR for the Soviet positions on key questions of arms limitation and disarmament as stated by Mikhail Gorbachev on 10 April in Prague. They viewed the proposals made there as renewed and convincing proof of the fact that the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-states as a whole are doing everything in their power to progress to true disarmament in accordance with the hopes of the peoples and to strengthen peace and security in Europe and the world.

In this connection, both politicians expressed their deep conviction that the joint initiatives of the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe could make a central contribution to a political climate in which negotiations for the removal of all nuclear weapons in Europe as well as for conventional disarmament could be held with success.

Taking part in the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs and the ambassadors of both countries, Pavel Sadovsky and Helmut Ziebart.

Received by Stoph

LD142051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) — On Tuesday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, held a friendly talk with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is in the GDR on an official visit. Willi Stoph expressed thanks for the greetings from Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, and reciprocated with the same cordiality.

The two politicians briefed each other on the impressive results in the further development of advanced socialist society which have been achieved in the GDR and the CSSR under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties. They paid tribute to the great performance of the Communists and all working people in the two countries in the realization of the tasks decided at the 11th SED Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The interlocutors were in agreement in their very positive assessment of the successful, dynamic development of bilateral cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR. They noted with satisfaction that the work of the state organs of both countries was making a central contribution to the implementation of the important agreement concluded by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, for the further expansion of fraternal relations. In this connection, they emphasized the importance of the program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 for the solution of tasks to intensify both national economies. There has also been successful development in relations in the areas of education, culture, health service, sports, and tourism, as well as in other fields.

Both interlocutors were in agreement that in today's international conditions the problem of war and peace had become the decisive vital question of mankind.

Everything must be done to stop the arms race and to prevent its spread into space. They underlined the great importance of the comprehensive peace initiative of the USSR, which points the way to the complete removal of nuclear weapons within this century and to the dismantling of conventional arms and armed forces, as well as to the creation of a system of international security.

In this connection, Willi Stoph and Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed the support of the GDR and the CSSR for the proposals of the USSR on key questions of arms limitation and disarmament in a global as well as a European framework, made in Prague by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This renewed compromise by the Soviet side confirms once again the honesty and consistency of socialist disarmament and security policy. The GDR and the CSSR will continue to contribute as much as possible toward turning Europe into a continent of peace and equal cooperation for the benefit of all who live in the European house.

Taking part in the meeting were GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and the ambassadors from both countries, Helmut Ziebart and Pavel Sadovsky.

FORMER BORDER GUARD BRINGS DOCUMENTS

LD141155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1054 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- On 11 April 1987 a former member of the GDR border troops, Dietmar Mann, returned to the GDR of his own volition. Mann was able to escape the "care" of the FRG intelligence service which had meanwhile given him the name Ulrich Marx and brought with him comprehensive documents which are currently being evaluated by the relevant GDR organs.

W. BERLINGER ESPIONAGE SUSPECT ARRESTED

LD141146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr 87 (ADN) -- The security organs of the GDR caught red-handed and arrested an inhabitant of Berlin (West), Bernd M. He is strongly suspected of espionage against the GDR for the FRG intelligence service. Abusing the transit agreement, he took part in actions against the military security of the GDR on instruction. Investigation proceedings have been instituted and a detention warrant issued.

BRIEFS

FINNISH SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION -- East Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday, 8 April, a protocol on scientific cooperation between the GDR Academy of Sciences and the Finnish Academy of Sciences for the 1988-90 period was signed in Berlin by the presidents of the two academies. The protocol provides for cooperation in the fields of science, medicine, and social sciences. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Apr 87 p 1 AU]

GREEK NAVY DELEGATION'S VISIT -- Stralsund (ADN) -- On Wednesday, 8 April, a delegation of the naval forces from the Hellenic Republic visited the Karl Liebknecht Officers College of the People's Navy in Stralsund. The delegation, headed by Rear Admiral Athansios Kantas, was briefed on the training of the People's Navy's officers and midshipmen. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST ASSESSES SHULTZ VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD140949 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Vera Sarkany commentary]

[Text] The background to Mr Shultz' visit to Moscow is evidently the American realization that the latest Soviet disarmament proposals cannot and should not be left unanswered, all the more so because the initiative put forward in February, that the Soviet Union was ready to conclude a separate agreement on the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe, was originally an American proposal, known as zero-option. It has been quite clear since February that Washington is rather reluctant to implement its own proposal of 6 years ago, and other disarmament issues, as for example the shorter-range missiles, were immediately raised. Once again, taking into account the Western demand, the Soviet Union initiated last week to start talks on these weapons as well. As far as conventional weapons are concerned, the countries of the Warsaw Treaty expressed their readiness to reduce those types of weapons in an appeal issued in Budapest last (?summer). Taking all these developments into account one might say there is a unique opportunity to start a genuine disarmament process in Europe, that is in the very continent where the dividing line between the two military alliances is.

Of course, the key question now is whether Washington wants to make use of this opportunity. A number of American commentators have described the situation by arguing that Washington cannot play the game of we want it, but they don't. Washington seems to be at a loss nowadays, which evidently does not only concern the Soviet foreign policy. It is yet to be seen what attitude the United States will adopt toward the process of transformation in the Soviet Union, and to what extent an economically highly developed, democratic Soviet Union is in their interest. Moscow has not made a secret of the fact that disarmament is not just a question of foreign policy and security, but also an opportunity for releasing resources for economic advancement. The visit of the secretary of state, George Shultz, is unlikely to give clearcut answers to these questions, but it is hoped that in the outstanding issue of disarmament the standpoint of the two countries will be better clarified, and an agreement would come into sight, which would not only limit but actually reduce nuclear arsenals.

RADIO CORRESPONDENTS REVIEW GORBACHEV'S CSSR VISIT

LD140103 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 13 Apr 87

[From the "10 minutes of Foreign Politics" program; a review of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the CSSR by correspondents Nora Somogyi, in Prague, and Jozsef Havel, in Moscow]

[Text] [Somogyi] The visit of the CPSU general secretary to Czechoslovakia started and concluded in an unusual manner. Mikhail Gorbachev caught a cold, and arrived 3 days late, setting off the correspondents' imagination. Respected West European newspaper and radio correspondents conjectured or believed they detected a political cold behind a common illness, and acted as if they doubted the explanation from the Soviet spokesman.

On the second day of the visit, the affair proceeded according to the agenda, and the correspondents no longer attempted to uncover differences between the conceptions of the two parties' leaders. Neither could this cause be attributed for Gorbachev's having left for home earlier than the released program indicated. This was justified by his international tasks -- namely, the U.S. secretary of state's talks in Moscow.

The atmosphere of the visit was unusual. It can be stated without exaggeration that the guests, the hosts, and the journalists reporting on it were surprised at the spontaneous demonstration of sympathy by the people of Prague, who expressed their trust in the Soviet politician and their agreement with the social program he is promoting.

For decades Prague, and other socialist capitals, too, had not seen such a good-spirited, sincere dialogue between a political leader and the man in the street as occurred here, last week, on Hradcanske Square, on the promenades of the city center, or in the CKD plant. Gorbachev understood and appreciated the message of the hands extended for a handshake. I shall not forget this welcome, he said to the people of Prague.

The journalists were also confronted with an out-of-the ordinary task if they wanted to reproduce the visit's unofficial mood. The talks themselves were described by Gustav Husak as having shown a full identity of views between them regarding both the necessity of restructuring and bilateral relations. Gorbachev gave a new emphasis to the cooperation of the socialist countries and their parties when he said that these parties are independent, taking into account national endowments and requirements. They decide in a sovereign manner on their political policy, and they owe responsibility primarily to their own people, naturally, alongside their consideration of the interests of the socialist community, and their respect for their allies. No one party is an exceptional situation, and there is none in possession of absolute truth, said the CPSU general secretary.

He went beyond this when he stated that the governing parties must learn not only from their own history, but also from the experiences of the other countries and parties that are realizing the program of socialist construction. Gorbachev justified the past and future necessity to start restructuring the economic and social mechanism not only in the individual socialist countries, but also the reform of the entire system of cooperation of the CEMA states as well. The mutually advantageous cooperation of economies functioning more efficiently than at present is inconceivable in rigid and bureaucratic organizational frameworks. Instead, economic activity and acceleration would be pulled back, rather than encouraged, in most of the socialist countries.

The 3-day visit of Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on the work to restructure the system of economic management. It encouraged the process which, not only in the economy, but in every sphere of life, wants to bring into action the human factor and the democratic functioning of the constitutions of society. It strengthened the resolve of the Czechoslovak leadership to realize reforms while avoiding the previous failures.

[Havel] Without overstating anything, Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia was of particular significance from three points of view. Above all, this trip grew into a really international event, stepping out of the bilateral framework. Shortly after British Prime Minister Thatcher's visit to the Soviet Union, and on the eve of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' Moscow visit, the world watched Prague with interest. Which areas of Soviet foreign policy would be reinforced by Gorbachev? The general secretary of the CPSU speaking formally to people in a large meeting, but really to the whole world, said that the aim was unchanged: The elimination of the danger of war. To this end, disarmament must be moved out the deadlock.

Gorbachev considered the reduction of strategic weapons to be an essential question. The Soviets are ready to reduce these armaments by half within 5 years, and they could even eliminate all of them within 10 years, stipulating only one condition: No arms race is started in space.

The Soviet proposals regarding the elimination of European medium-range missiles and the radical reduction and elimination of tactical-operational missiles were given a particular ring in Prague. Premier Lubomir Strougal recently sent a letter to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and together with the GDR, proposed that talks should open on the creation of a nuclear and chemical weapon-free corridor, which would be drawn between the two German states and between Czechoslovakia and the FRG, extending 150 km on each side of the border. The Soviet Union supports this step, which is of great importance from the view of European security.

Gorbachev made a new proposal in Prague regarding a considerable reduction of European conventional arms and tactical nuclear weapons. Formally, the proposal was presented as a question. Has not the time come for all the foreign ministers of the countries participating in the Vienna follow-up talks to come together and decide about opening large-scale talks aimed at the radical reduction of tactical nuclear weapons and conventional forces? The rational answer to this question, they stress in Moscow, is: Yes, the time has come.

A multitude of experts considers the mass destructive power of chemical weapons to be on a par with nuclear weapons. Therefore, it is of extreme significance that Gorbachev has emphasized that the Soviet Union is endeavoring to attain an agreement this year banning chemical weapons. On the Soviet side, they have already stopped the manufacturing of chemical weapons; what is more, works are being built whose task is the destruction of the already existing stocks.

An interesting subject of the Soviet-Czechoslovak summit meeting was economic cooperation. The two countries stepped onto the path of reforming their economic mechanisms amid differing conditions. It is not a secret either, that in recent times, the pace of the development of economic cooperation has slowed down between them. Both sides want to accelerate this pace, and here, they place great emphasis on the greater exploitation of possibilities arising from the reorganization of economic direction and on more intensive forms of cooperation.

Both the Soviets and Czechoslovaks are studying plans for the creation of a large joint enterprise.

The essence is summed up in Moscow in the following way: Gorbachev's visit provided the opportunity for the strong manifestation of the joint aims and endeavors, the brotherhood and alliance between the two countries, demonstrating that Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation has been raised to a new, higher level.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD121844 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1553 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, returned to Budapest from Moscow. Jozsef Marjai held talks about issues concerning the economic cooperation of the two countries.

Jozsef Marjai was met at Ferihegy Airport by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

CSCE DELEGATE EXPLAINS NATIONAL MINORITY PROPOSALS

LD120955 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1405 GMT 11 Apr 87

["168 Hours" program]

[Text] [Unidentified presenter] The second round of the follow-up CSCE ended yesterday in Vienna. The Hungarian delegation was particularly active in this phase, presenting altogether 26 proposals, either of its own or as a coauthor. Istvan Kulcsar conducted a telephone interview with Endre Erdos, ambassador, head of the delegation, on the telephone, [bureau records list Endres Erdos as editor in chief of the monthly communist youth journal IFJU KOMMUNISTA]

[Begin recording] [Kulcsar] Is the Hungarian delegation satisfied with the second round, which ended yesterday?

[Erdos] It may be said that we are satisfied, because eventually those [as heard] proposals reached the negotiating table from which we will have to work in the next round to form a closing document. Apart from this, the atmosphere was such that the presentation of the proposals took place in an objective manner; fewer polemical remarks and speeches were made; the countries, generally speaking, used arguments, explained their proposals, tried to gain coauthors and sponsors. This is what took place, and therefore I can say that it was a useful phase.

[Kulcsar] Following on from this, here in Hungary the work of the follow-up conference -- on the basis of reports from the scene and of press conferences -- it was possible to assume that the Hungarian delegation had put in a lot of work. Among other things, to my knowledge a good number of speeches and proposals -- more numerous than before -- were made about the questions of national minorities. The Hungarian delegation expounded its stance on this, and proposed ideas. To what extent was it more active than before?

[Erdos] In the course of the Helsinki process, the national minorities issue have never before received as much attention as it is now. As for us, we joined in -- in the framework of basket number one, which discusses, among other things, political questions -- with a Yugoslav and Canadian draft proposal, two rather different draft proposals, both of which dealt with national minorities. We also joined in -- in the subject areas of basket number three, which discussed and argued humanitarian questions -- a Yugoslav proposal on national minorities.

[Kulcsar] In other words, ensuring the political, cultural and other rights of national minorities is at issue. What was the reaction to these speeches, the proposals of those countries in which a significant number of national minorities live?

[Erdos] Let me draw your attention to the issue of national minorities. States have the right to make a contribution, to make proposals, to express an opinion in bilateral private talks, or to remain silent. There were examples of all these.

[Kulcsar] The Hungarian delegation will now return home for the Easter holidays, and will return to Vienna at the beginning of May. According to the original plans, this third round, beginning in May, would be the last round in the Vienna follow-up conference. When do you expect the conference to conclude?

[Erdos] The decisive majority of states continue to consider 31 July as a final date. There is a clause in our work program that every effort must be made to achieve an agreement over a closing document by 31 July, 1987. However, we cannot ignore the difference between the clauses of a document put together at last autumn and the realities of the current situation. In this vein we have said, and I repeat it now, that as far as we are concerned -- and I think many others share this view -- the principal objective of the Vienna meeting is to work out a substantive closing document. If, to achieve this, there should be a need for a little more time, then Hungary would not be the one to prevent the achievement of a consensus by insisting on adhering to the final date of 31 July.

[Kulcsar] In other words, it would not insist...

[Erdos, interrupting] Naturally it would not insist, and I hope that others, too, will not insist. What is more, the general prevailing view is that although we are trying to keep this deadline, there are many signs -- precisely because very many important discussions are taking place in different specific areas, for which time is needed -- precisely because we cannot dissociate ourselves from the outside world, international events, the shaking up of Soviet-American relations. All these factors lead us to consider the 31 July deadline as not necessarily being possible, and therefore, after a certain pause, we will have to continue our work.

DAILY RIDICULES PORTRAYAL OF HUNGARIAN AMBITIONS

AU091116 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 6 Apr 87 p 7

[Article by Laszlo Megay in column "The Meditator's Chair": "Numero Uno"]

[Text] The secret agent -- who, for the sake of simplicity, we shall call Numero Uno -- has indeed been a super spy. The evidence that he was the first to notice the threat to his homeland from an unidentified country is proof enough. He did not know any more about the enemy power than that its capital was Budapest, allegedly located in Europe on the River Danube. This last fact must be taken with a grain of salt, though, for it is not certain that it lies there; it is perhaps already trying to climb higher up and is only on earth to collect its strength and relax -- though it could be that the whole thing is a trick.

Numero Uno has been watching the expansionist intentions of the enemy power for a long time, intentions shown only in the garb of the economy. By analyzing the statistics on development he could easily find out that by maintaining the present rate of expansionism, this particular country could in 500-600 years even threaten to swallow up Malaysia and Singapore. This would be especially true if the latter countries continue to regress at their present rate.... At this thought, Numero Uno became anxious. For, if we compare its land area with that of Brazil, the not-further-identified country could, after annexing India, even threaten San Marino.

For all these reasons, Numero Uno prepared a secret analysis of the internal conditions of the unidentified country and the likely direction of its further expansion, which he published in THE NEW YORK TIMES in the form of a paid advertisement. The advertisement referred in particular to the shrewd methods the enemy power used to disguise its mean intentions. It mentioned, for instance, that for years the country in question has been delivering wheat and beef to countries that are almost drowning in their own wheat and beef. And who knows, the last shipment might indeed drown them -- and then they will be goners.... [paragraph continues]

At the same time this country perfidiously delivers ancient machinery to others so as to restrain their economic progress. In the meantime, this particular country has been applying for credits to buy the most modern machinery, though it is not at all certain that this machinery will actually be bought. It is possible that the money will simply be spent on sausage, bacon, and beer. The country will then eat the food while the machinery sellers cannot do anything with the undelivered machinery, so they will soon go bankrupt if things carry on like this.

Numero Uno says that large military movements could recently be observed on the territory of the unidentified power, though for the time being these can be regarded as being of a defensive nature. The fact is that millions and millions of tank traps were set up on the roads of this country, disguised as frost damage, making any penetration by an enemy power impossible. One has to note, Numero Uno emphasized, that no such obstacles can be found on the roads of this particular country's potential enemies. Thus, the mule carriages with which the not-precisely-identified country's heavy artillery will apparently be equipped could proceed without let up or hindrance to the enemy's citrus fruit depots in the event of a conflict. Why there? Because the not-precisely-identified country has recently been buying only fallen citrus fruit and selling it at home at first class prices. Surely, it must have bought rotten fruit in order to fill up its warehouses free of charge in the event of military victories. [sentence as published]

Fortunately, as Numero Uno maliciously gloats in his secret report, not everything is perfect in this country. People make mistakes there, too, though only those in lower positions; but then, they make up the majority.... Nowadays their mistake is to constantly blurt out where their strength lies. They are constantly writing and talking about their main capital being their grey matter. They have too much of it, but not every set of grey matter has the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland. The main thing is that they are clever, and this they do not even hide because they are very sure of themselves. Yet they should hide it, says Numero Uno, because in relation to the size of the population they have the lowest number of university students and this indeed tells you something. Yet it is also true, the secret agent added in his secret report, that it is there that the most people die before their time, but these people must be the uneducated ones. No nonsense, Numero Uno marshals his thoughts, he must go to the capital of this not more precisely identified power to assess the true extent of the danger....

The rest I have learned not from him, but from a news report from not-precisely-identified radio station. This radio station seldom tells the truth, but it always tells it before Kossuth Radio and I do not feel responsible for its haste or its animosity. At the most I pass it on.... According to this news report, Numero Uno, after carefully disguising himself -- in the guise of a creditor, as this is the most inconspicuous -- set out to find what grey matter was available in the capital of the not identified country, called Budapest. Soon he found himself in the Lujza Blaha subway. There, without attracting any attention, he looked around and his eyes lighted on a sign written in three languages. "The charm of the motion picture!" it said. Numero Uno's face turned white. "They are already so far?", he mumbled. He grasped at his heart, and expired.

BOMB THREAT CLOSES JOINT-AUSTRIAN BORDER

AU142037 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 2021 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Eisenstadt -- The Austrian-Hungarian border near Klingenbach was closed for 3/4 hour today after a bomb threat. An anonymous caller on the Hungarian side told of a bomb explosion. The search, which was instituted immediately, yielded nothing. Due to the temporary closing, there were long waiting periods.

MINISTER EXPRESSES 'INTEREST' IN ITALIAN TECHNOLOGY

AU111204 Rome ANSA in English 1030 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] (ANSA) Budapest, April 11 -- The Hungarian Industry Minister confirmed his country's interest in new Italian technology when an Italian delegation visited him here, official sources said. The delegation is part of the Italo-Hungarian joint commission which is currently holding a session here, with automation, robotics, and electronics as the main subjects for discussions.

FINANCE MINISTRY EXPLAINS STATISTICS ON LOSSES

AU061023 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Apr 87 p 5

[Article by Maria Lakatos: "The Study of Losses -- Prepared by the Supervisory Main Department of the Ministry of Finance -- Agriculture is at the Head of the List -- first paragraph printed in boldface and boxed in]

[Text] The Main Department of the Ministry of Finance completed the regular annual list of losses. According to the combined figures of the balance of last year, the income of 254 units did not match their expenditures, and there were 85 businesses that closed with a negative balance of funds. Both figures are somewhat lower than those in 1985, but the total amount of losses, 5.1 billion forints, is 2 percent higher than that of the previous year. The total loss of funds amounts to 4.8 billion forints, which is half of the total amount lost in 1985.

Most of the units operating at a loss are in agriculture, numbering 132 units. Among other enterprises and cooperatives 61 ended the year without profits, while among small companies and small cooperatives another 61 units also ended without profits. When looking into the general figures, much more is said by the following data: Among enterprises and cooperatives, out of the 61 loss-making units, 7 units had losses higher than 100 million forints. These losses make up for 83.8 percent of total losses. Except for one of these seven units, the total amount of losses of all other units adds up to 2.5 billion forints, losses which cannot be made up by their own resources.

Complex Reasons [subhead]

Further examination shows that the phenomenon is not a temporary one. Out of the six enterprises, four were already operating at a loss in the previous year. There are also four units where the total costs of this year cannot be covered by the incentive [erdekeltsegi] fund. All in all, out of the 61 units 15 showed losses in 1985, and it is anticipated that one-third of them will again show a deficit in the incentive fund this year.

An interesting picture is painted by further sections of the analysis. Among the ministerial enterprises, 29 ended up with losses, and they "managed to generate" 90.3 percent of the total amount of losses. The list includes 13 industrial and 7 construction units, less than in the previous year. In the field of transportation and communication only one ministerial enterprise closed the year with a loss, while there were three units in commerce and five in services which lost in the competition for profits. The number of loss-making council enterprises dropped from 10 in 1985 to 7, and the total losses amounted to 90 million forints.

Now let us see why a firm would end up with losses. According to current analyses, the newly established ltd's [kft-k], stock companies and share associations are unable to produce profits during the first and second years. As far as the older firms are concerned, it is worth pointing out the following reasons: the shrinking market, the prolongation of concluding contracts, problems with the basic material supply, and not least, the decreasing number and high turnover of staff. However, strange, these all reflect more and more to managers. We can also include in this category losses from a plant and from a disturbance in production. In other cases the buying of imported goods causes serious problems, and this can be regarded to a great extent as the reason for losses. Interestingly enough, some enterprises blame the small organizations for the drop in production and for losses. We must, however, add that everybody is operating under the same conditions, yet not all are posting losses. Regarding enterprises which are at the outside edge of production, the loss of profit resulted from management and organization deficiencies, and personal problems. It is not a coincidence that, apart from some exceptions, these are the firms where nondistributed costs (which are not directly connected to production) are increasing. Permanent financial problems make situations even more difficult: These firms must pay much higher interests for defaults, and much higher amounts as penalties and fines.

It Is Being Discussed.... [subhead]

Even small companies and small cooperatives cannot avoid the "possibility of bankruptcy," since more of these are established every year, and losses continue to increase. As we said before, 61 small units closed with losses, although the total amount due to the size of firms adds up to 175 million forints. The inability to perform is mostly characteristic of newly-established firms that did not realize at the time they were founded the number of competitors around. One must not leave out the "personnel factor" either, because the problems of leading and management are much more relevant than in the cases of large firms.

The 132 loss-making agricultural units account for a loss of 1.4 billion forints. Their number dropped by 20 compared to the year before last, but the amount of losses remained almost the same. If we add the losses in funds to other losses, the list will be extended by an extra unit. This means that out of the 133 large agricultural units, 56 were operating at a loss as early as 1985, and 28 units in 1984, while 16 units could not get out from under their difficulties at all for 3 years successively. In agriculture, losses can also be due to weather conditions. There are 56 organizations that can be classified as drought-stricken. Yet overall unfavorable weather conditions played an even greater role in creating financial losses. However, although all agricultural units were hit by either too cold a winter or too hot a summer, not all of them closed the year with losses. Therefore, we can repeat all those reasons listed regarding the other sectors of the economy; thus organizational and management problems, the cost of idleness due to unjustified development, the discontinuation of loss-making activities in branches other than basic production and that of specialized groups, are all those factors that placed great burdens on the budgets of agricultural units.

According to the preliminary survey of the Supervisory Main Department, answers are being sought everywhere to the question how to continue in the future. If all the currently available funds are taken away, there will be a 3.9 billion unsettled loss in the 144 aforementioned businesses.

There are 61 firms in the enterprise and cooperative category, of which 33 can recoup their losses on their own, while the remaining 28 will have a loss totaling 2.7 billion forints. According to preliminary information, the losses of affiliated companies will be paid by the mother companies, while the deficits of the only shareholding company will be paid by the founders. [paragraph continues]

Three firms will merge with efficient enterprises or cooperatives, while quite a few firms will try to overcome the lean years by taking out bank loans. Drought-stricken units will receive endowments up to the value of losses caused by the drought, with other losses settled according to the statutes referring to liquidation and rehabilitation. How these settlements will be accomplished is presently being discussed by the responsible people of the country councils, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture.

What Can Be Expected This Year? [subhead]

Predictions can be made concerning 1987 year based on the balance reports of last year. According to preliminary examinations, there will be fewer firms with deficits or lack of funds, although this is hard to predict at the moment. In order to avoid further problems, four units are awaiting central decisions. Two units requested exemption from repaying reserve funds, and many of the units began preparations to avoid an expected loss. The usual method for this is to sell fixed assets, but enterprises are increasingly getting adjusted to the possibilities offered by new laws. For instance, a loss-making firm will be restructured into a new firm, and as a "newcomer," it will be entitled to a grant that would help settle the finances. One cooperative will change over to a small cooperative, because the regulation referring to this type of organization allows for repaying previous credits. One firm would like to reduce its deficits by so-far unprecedented method -- by discounting its previously purchased bonds.

BRIEFS

CONSUMER GOODS INCREASE -- Budapest, April 7 (MTI) -- Consumer durables -- In 1986 turnover of consumer durables showed an increase in Hungary. 263,000 refrigerators and 141,000 deep freezers were sold, 22 per cent more than in 1985. Sales of automatic washing machines went up from 100,000 to 111,000, and those of gas heaters from 90,000 to 110,000. A total of 326,000 colour television sets were sold, an increase of 53 per cent. Last year 118,000 passenger cars were marketed, a 14 per cent growth. Today, 37 per cent of families have a car and there are 106 refrigerators, 10 deep freezers, 21 automatic washing machines and 22 colour television sets for every 100 households. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1523 GMT 7 Apr 87 LD]

UNIVERSITY ADMISSION TRIAL -- Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- The bribery case on admission to universities and colleges has impaired the reputation of the institutions concerned including the law faculty of the Eotvos Loran University of Arts and Sciences (Elte). The sense of justice of all honest citizens requires a sentence in proportion to the danger to society and which will act as a deterrence, Prosecutor Dr. Ferenc Hoffer said on behalf of the Metropolitan prosecutor's office. As reported, in the entrance examinations of 1985 and 1986 the tests were sold by some university teachers and ministry officials. The case came light when leaders of the Law Faculty Elte reported such action to the police. The students who gained admission by fraud have since been dismissed. In the case, which arouses public indignation, nineteen defendants are accused of bribery, the handing out of confidential information, and other crimes. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 2 Apr 87 LD]

ORZECZOWSKI SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR FRANCE'S RAIMOND

AU141441 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Apr 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at a dinner in honor of French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond in Warsaw on 10 April]

[Text] Welcoming the head of French diplomacy to Warsaw, as the representative of a people to whom we have been frequently joined by common interests and always by positive feelings, mutual respect, and friendship throughout the centuries, Marian Orzechowski said that close cultural, social, and historic bonds have established between our peoples relations that are based on mutual trust and understanding. The traditional Polish-French friendship was forged in the joint struggle of Poles and Frenchmen for the freedom, progress, and independence of our peoples and others in Europe.

Bilateral experience illustrates a desire to act jointly for the sake of detente. Our countries have found themselves among the chief promoters of these processes. The memorable visit of General Charles de Gaulle in 1967, the 20th anniversary of which we intend to celebrate in a suitable way this year, began a period of intense contacts and revived cooperation. The political dialogue between our countries exceeded its bilateral framework. It made an important contribution to the work of detente, security, and cooperation on our continent. This period in the history of Polish-French relations has clearly shown that the successful development thereof is in the interests of Europe. In recent years we have noted with regret signs of a considerable deterioration in Polish-French relations, which was against our wishes. The halt to political dialogue, the deep decline in trade, the serious restriction of scientific-technological cooperation, the weakening of social and cultural ties -- these are features of such a negative development. We convinced ourselves that even the richest traditions can only act as a stimulus when they are supported by a political desire to cooperate.

Looking to the future, we would like to treat France as one of our chief partners in the West. France may find in Poland an important partner in this part of Europe. We believe it lies in the interests of both sides to improve relations in all spheres. We declare our readiness to conduct open dialogue with the French side, a dialogue aimed toward this goal.

Referring to international relations, M. Orzechowski pointed out that two trends are colliding -- the concept of security by means of disarmament and cooperation, and the concept of the development of arms potentials and their transfer to space. The arms race has reached a dangerous threshold. We must eliminate this risk. The disarmament initiatives of the USSR and entire socialist community, especially the Soviet proposal to eliminate intermediate-range missiles in Europe, are aimed in this direction.

Poland is unchangingly in favor of reducing tension and beginning the process of reducing armed forces and armaments in Europe. These are the intentions that guided our proposal to add disarmament topics to the Stockholm Conference mandate.

Apart from the major concentration of armaments and forces on our continent, we regard the constant attempts to undermine the territorial-political order shaped as a result of postwar development and confirmed in the Helsinki Final Act as a serious threat to security and cooperation in Europe. We regard the policy of attempting to revise the results of World War II or "amend" history as a dangerous trend against peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The only alternative to the current dangers is a return to detente and cooperation. These processes should develop on the basis of a real respect for political differences and equal security, accompanied by the discontinuation of the destructive exploitation of one's partner's temporary difficulties and an honest aim to reach accord.

The energy of Poland and France and their joint activity for security on our continent are more necessary than ever before. Our countries possess particular possibilities in this sphere. We perceive here a broad field of constructive cooperation within the CSCE process, for whose shape and development we are all responsible, in all of its component parts, not just selected parts thereof.

We are spokesmen for the consistent respect of human rights. The comprehensive, material, and spiritual development of the individual stems from the very essence of socialism. However, we oppose the use of this subject-matter as a way of interfering in the domestic affairs of other states.

Stressing that he realizes the importance of the the French foreign ministers, visit to Poland, M. Orzechowski said that we regard this visit as a practical and honest expression of the French Government's desire to seek ways of quickly improving bilateral relations in all spheres. During this visit, we want the talks held, the concessions made, and its constructive and undisrupted course to provide a strong impulse in this direction. The Friday talks confirm this conviction.

The visit is bringing back regular political dialogue at the government level, and the rhythm and extent of mutually advantageous cooperation depend on the intensity and development of this dialogue, including at the top level.

We express our readiness to considerably accelerate a full normalization. We are especially in favor of using all existing possibilities of intensifying economic and trade cooperation. As a country that is traditionally open to authentic spiritual values and able to propose a lot itself, we are in favor of a revival of cultural exchange and the expansion of contacts between our societies.

Finally, M. Orzechowski expressed the conviction that the Polish visit by the French foreign minister, reviving our relations and cooperation, will also serve to improve the international climate, enhance mutual trust, and develop cooperation in Europe.

FURTHER ON MESSNER'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT

Meets With Sidqi

LD140005 Warsaw PAP in English 2137 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 13 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner today started his official visit to Egypt, following the invitation from Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt 'Atif Sidqi. In their airport addresses both government leaders voiced their belief that the visit would add to the consolidation of friendly relations between both nations linked by many bonds of cooperation in economy, culture, and science.

Zbigniew Messner was warmly welcomed by Egyptian Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi, followed by Vice-Premier and Minister of Agriculture Yusuf Wali who also holds the post of secretary-general of the ruling National Democratic Party, and Vice-Premier and Minister of Planning Kamal al-Janzuri.

Members of the Polish delegation were introduced to the Egyptian premier: Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik, Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Janusz Roszkowski, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Majewski, Under-Secretary of State in the Office of the Council of Ministers Andrzej Zor. Premier Messner and accompanying persons were driven to their residence in the Andaluz Palace.

The first round of the Polish-Egyptian plenary talks, chaired by both premiers began here in the late afternoon. The talks were preceded by the meeting between Zbigniew Messner and 'Atif Sidqi which lasted nearly half an hour.

During the talks the sides favourably assessed the hitherto development of the Polish-Egyptian relations and drew the directions of their deepening. The issues touched upon in today's talks will be continued tomorrow during a series of meetings of experts.

During the first round of plenary talks the sides concentrated on, *inter alia*, the prospects of development of cooperation in such domains as automotive and shipping industries as well as in the sphere of cultural exchange. The talks also covered international issues. Both side's stands in this area are close or even convergent.

Tuesday will be the second day of Premier Messner's visit to Egypt. It is expected that the premier will be received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The plenary talks of both delegations will be continued.

Meets With Mubarak

LD141010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] The meeting between Premier Zbigniew Messner and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo lasted for 1 hour and 10 minutes. Ways of bringing about closer cooperation between the two states were discussed. Regional and some world issues were also raised. Zbigniew Messner, who is in Egypt on a 3-day official visit, emphasized our state's support for the idea of organizing an international conference aimed at restoring peace in the Middle East.

The prime minister conveyed to President Mubarak a message from Wojciech Jaruzelski and an invitation to visit Poland.

Views Sanctions, Egyptian Ties

JN141104 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 12 Apr 87 p 5

[Report on interview with Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in Warsaw, by 'Abd al-Malik Khalil -- date not given]

[Excerpts] We began by asking him his impressions of Egypt before he begins his visit to Cairo during the coming days which will be the first to the country by a senior Polish official. He said: As a socialist state, Poland wants to develop its relations in all fields with socialist states and some developing countries which are playing important roles, including Egypt. Egypt's role is an important one because of historical factors and also because of its geographical position, but first and foremost because of your country's political stands and the policies pursued by His Excellency President Husni Mubarak and your country's government under Dr 'Ataf Sidqi.

As I am preparing to head for Egypt, I believe there is a possibility to develop and enhance our bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic and other fields in which there is existing bilateral cooperation. We seek to develop bilateral cooperation in various fields in the interest of the two countries and peoples. [passage omitted]

Concerning sovereignty and independence, we asked him: We heard reports on decisions to lift the sanctions which were imposed on Poland by the United States and some Western European states after you were forced to announce a state of emergency during the past few years. Will this facilitate efforts to normalize relations with these states?

The economics professor answered quietly: The sanctions were imposed on us for purely political reasons. They were part of an attempt to bring pressure to bear on our country's internal policies. These sanctions also impinged on our sovereignty and violated basic international laws. Naturally, these sanctions have failed and will fail to bring about the expected results.

The recent official lifting of U.S. sanctions creates a basis for developing a dialogue with the United States and also for initiating the process of normalizing Polish-U.S. relations. However, formalities are not the essence of the matter, which lies in taking tangible steps that will guarantee the process of normalizing relations.

Earlier, other capitalist states adopted a more realistic stand in their contacts with Poland. A tangible enhancement has been realized in our relations with Italy, Japan, and Austria. [passage omitted]

The conversation continued and the time for the final preparations for the visit to Cairo drew closer. Then, I asked him: How do you evaluate bilateral Polish-Egyptian relations?

The Polish Council chairman smiled and added: This year marks the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. Hence, the visit which I will be honored to pay to Cairo has an air of jubilee in it. But the basic objective of the visit will be to discuss issues related to further enhancing and developing bilateral relations. We do believe that the development of these relations in various areas serves the interests of the two countries and peoples well. Therefore, we attach great importance to cooperation with Egypt in its capacity as the largest Arab state and our traditional partner. We would like to continue our mutual political contacts and see that these contacts are upgraded to higher levels. This desire is strengthened by the fact that the two sides have almost identical views on many international issues, beginning with the issues of peace and security and ending with those related to international economic relations.

Bilateral economic and trade cooperation occupies an important part of our contacts. We would like to see cooperation stabilize at a suitably high level. We also would like to create new forms for this cooperation through the expansion of existing industrial cooperation which has been launched for years. Bilateral scientific, cultural, and information cooperation is also important. The 1,000 Egyptian citizens who graduated from Polish higher schools or who obtained their doctorate degrees from these schools serve as evidence of the development of bilateral cooperation in this regard. Professor Kazmish Mikhalovsky [name as published], Egypt's sincere friend, is a symbol of the bilateral cooperation between Polish and Egyptian archeologists. Besides, the cooperation agreement in the field of radio and television, which will be signed during my visit, will enhance bilateral cooperation. I hope my visit will strengthen the dynamics of these comprehensive relations.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS ZHIVKOV OFFICIAL VISIT

AU140956 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Apr 87 p 2

[Eugeniusz Gajda report: "In the Vital Interests of Both Peoples"]

[Text] Meetings between the leaders of Poland and Bulgaria have always served to strengthen joint activity, animate and expand contacts, and further develop cooperation. The present visit by Todor Zhivkov, fraternal Bulgaria's leader, will also be an important stimulus for friendship and expanded cooperation.

This visit takes place at a very important time in the socioeconomic development of the socialist community.

Referring to this, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov stressed the historic significance of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and January CPSU Plenum. They expressed the conviction that this program is "a distinguished contribution by the CPSU toward the theory and practice of socialism at the threshold of the 21st century and that is a creative development of Marxism-Leninism." The PZPR and BCP fully share the ideas that illuminate this program.

CEMA activity to improve the system of economic planning and management creates favorable conditions for improving the mechanisms of multilateral cooperation. Improving integration and the favorable implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress were important topics during the talks.

The Wojciech Jaruzelski-Todor Zhivkov meeting assessed Polish-Bulgarian economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Praising the development of Polish-Bulgarian trade (which amounted to R911 million in 1986), the meeting pointed out the need to expand joint production and specialization. New forms of cooperation are essential, especially joint production. The road to this is through direct contacts between enterprises. The international agreement concluded on this subject during the meeting permits binding contracts between enterprises.

The meeting also discussed a wide range of international problems. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the basic principles of Polish and Bulgarian foreign policy, including friendship with the Soviet Union and the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact as a decisive factor of peace and security. They expressed firm support for the Soviet Union's constructive disarmament proposals, especially concerning the total elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

A characteristic feature of Polish-Bulgarian relations is the broad development of political and social contacts. This has been expressed in the joint communique. The constantly developing cooperation between the PZPR and BCP is of fundamental importance for their development. The joint interparty commission has a very important role to play in strengthening this cooperation.

As the joint communique says, the talks revealed a complete consensus of views concerning all the matters. The finished meeting between the Polish and Bulgarian leaders has served to further enhance the friendship and cooperation between our states, which lies in the vital interests of both peoples and well serves the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

LEADERS CABLE BULGARIA ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU091035 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Apr 87 p 2

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Bulgarian leaders on the 20th anniversary of the Polish-Bulgarian friendship treaty]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia.

Dear Comrades! On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council and Government, and Polish people, we send the BCP Central Committee; State Council and government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and fraternal Bulgarian people fraternal greetings and best wishes on the 20th anniversary of the signing of the new treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the PPR and People's Republic of Bulgaria.

This treaty, together with the first historic treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Poland and Bulgaria of 29 May 1948, is an expression of the ideological unity of our parties and states and serves our two friendly peoples well.

The development of comprehensive and mutually advantageous Polish-Bulgarian cooperation during the past 20 years on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism has confirmed the treaty's importance. It has become an important instrument in enhancing the joint activity of our two states in solving the tasks of socialist social construction. The experience of the latest years gained during the search by our parties and states for ways and means of intensifying economic development and enhancing socialist democracy are of particular importance for the further enhancement of cooperation.

As members of the Warsaw Pact political-defense alliance and CEMA, our states are acting for the sake of consolidating the strength and cohesion of the socialist community and enhancing the processes of socialist political and economic integration.

In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states, Poland and Bulgaria are taking energetic part in coordinated action aimed at disarmament, detente, and the consolidation of world peace. By opposing the policy of imperialism and the rebirth of revisionist and revanchist forces that question the territorial-political reality of Europe shaped after World War II, our states are making their contribution toward stimulating positive trends in the development of the international situation. The PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria render comprehensive support for the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation. The implementation of these historic initiatives would be a great step forward in perpetuating peace and security in Europe and the world.

We may state with satisfaction that the treaty has served and is serving the development of our mutual relations well. We are convinced that the implementation of the jointly-formulated programs of long-range Polish-Bulgarian cooperation, reaching to the 21st century, will be an important contribution to the process of accelerated socioeconomic development of Poland and Bulgaria.

To mark this jubilee we send you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Bulgarian people wishes for further success in implementing the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress.

We express our profound conviction that the bonds of friendship and cooperation that join Poland and Bulgaria will continue to develop and strengthen to the advantage of both our states and peoples and for the sake of socialism and peace.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, PPR Council of Minister chairman.

ORZECZOWSKI SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR INDIA'S TIWARI

AU121945 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Apr 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at a banquet in honor of visiting Indian Foreign Minister Narayan Dutt Tiwari in Warsaw on 2 April]

[Text] Expressing satisfaction at the chance to host the Indian friends, Minister Marian Orzechowski stressed that this visit is an important event in relations between our two states. It is another important link in the long chain of Polish-Indian political contacts and dynamically developing cooperation in all spheres. Two years ago, during General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to India, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that Polish-Indian relations had reached a new, higher stage. The review of bilateral cooperation carried out during our talks fully confirms this opinion. Our two states present similar stances with regard to key international issues; our cooperation in international organizations is taking shape very well; trade is steadily increasing; joint production between branches of industry is growing; and scientific and cultural exchange, scientific-technological cooperation, and contacts between political parties, trade unions, youth associations and other spheres are expanding.

There are no thorny issues in our relations. We are joined by a strong political desire to comprehensively expand cooperation and solve all affairs in a spirit of mutual understanding, respect, and friendship. India was, is, and always will be one of socialist Poland's most important partners. I would like to assure you, Mr Minister, that we will multiply our efforts to increase Polish-Indian achievements. This not only conforms to the interests of our two states and peoples, but also has a broader international dimension.

Proceeding to the international situation, M. Orzechowski pointed out that right now it is a subject of our special concern and unease. Unquenched conflicts are still smouldering in many points of the globe. There is an unhalted arms race, and we observe the constant perfection of tools of destruction. The world is still heading toward a nuclear conflict. Confrontation is still drawing a sharp outline in East-West relations, despite the tendencies toward dialogue that are appearing. More than ever before this requires a union of efforts to implement the bold peace initiatives put forth by the socialist states, as well as those expressed in the appeal of Delhi and Ixtapa, the New Delhi Soviet-Indian declaration, and the package of proposals put forth by the nonaligned states.

Right now we are monitoring with particular interest the progress of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, bearing in mind the words of Indira Gandhi spoken at the seventh nonaligned nations' summit: "We have no shortage of ideas on solving disarmament and development issues. But we do have a shortage of boldness and determination." This boldness and determination have been displayed by one side -- the USSR. We hope that the United States will also not experience a shortage thereof in this issue that is so important for world peace.

Every initiative, thought, or step that serves the cause of preserving peace enjoys Poland's support.

We accord our respect and recognition to India's peaceful foreign policy. Its principles, defined by the great leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi, are being consistently continued by Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Expressing deep satisfaction with the talks that had been held, Minister Orzechowski said that they had once again confirmed the common desire to further develop Polish-Indian cooperation in all spheres, as well as the conformity of views and the readiness of both states to act jointly in international affairs. I am convinced, he said, that the friendship and cooperation between Poland and India will continue to develop and strengthen to the advantage of our two states and peoples and for the benefit of peace in the world.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS 7 APRIL POLITBURO SESSION

AU141150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 7 April, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed the sociopolitical, organizational, and material situation in institutions of higher education as well as the assumptions of a review of structures in the systems of science and national education.

There has been a clear improvement in the situation at institutions of higher education. Attitudes are becoming more settled in a generally more favorable direction. Discipline on courses of study is improving as is the standard of the didactic process. There has been an improvement in the assessment average. Scientific research work is being conducted more intensively, and there has been a significant increase in the activity of scientific circles that bring together valuable and intellectually ambitious young people.

Nevertheless, in most institutions of higher education there is a need to eliminate phenomena that create obstacles and have disintegrating effect. In particular, too little progress has been made in the fulfillment of the educational function of higher schools. Not all such institutions have drawn up work programs for this field. Young people's interest in social activity, including youth organization activity, continues to be inadequate. Higher school social councils are operating but their substantive influence, particularly on the educational field, needs to be increased.

Higher schools are experiencing material difficulties and difficulties with equipment. The cadre and graduate pay system needs to be improved.

The accountability and election campaign in higher school party organizations indicated weaknesses in the work of these bodies and had a tangible influence on the intensification of political life. These party organizations are undertaking and implementing the tasks assigned them by the 24th plenum more and more effectively. Higher school party organizations underwent a difficult stage in the political struggle during the previous session and at the present time the predominant activities are those aimed at strengthening the socialist character and the scientific and didactic efficiency of higher schools. This is due to the selfless work of party members and the party's aktiv in particular.

The fulfillment of higher schools' educational functions continues to be a special task for academic authorities, instructors, and higher school party and youth organizations.

It is expected that higher school work in the didactic, upbringing, and research fields will become more effective during the upcoming period. The level of material resources allocated for such activity will be increased.

The basic yardstick for judging the outcome of didactic and educational work should not be so much the number of graduates but above all their quality: a high level of modern knowledge; professional competence; and ideological, ethical, and social skills. An appropriate stipend system should aid in this. The exchange of cadres, knowledge, and experience between science and economic practice, between industry, agriculture, and schools, ought to be disseminated in schools. Every higher school ought to have a development plan based on government forecasts concerning national cadre needs.

In line with the 10th PZPR Congress decision concerning a general review of organizational structures in the economy and the state, the Politburo acquainted itself with proposals put forward by the appropriate ministries on ways of conducting such a review in science and education.

The basic goal of the review is to tailor the structure of national education and science to the needs of the long-term program for the country's socioeconomic development. The Politburo advises that the following be examined:

- the functions and tasks of scientific departments and the clear definition of their responsibility and main tasks;
- the instruments of state scientific and technical policy and those areas of science in which increased tasks stem from the development needs of the economy;
- the operation of ministry research and development units and research centers of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The Politburo advises that the following be conducted in the national education system:

- an examination of the network of educational centers and institutions and the system for their administration;
- an evaluation of the structure for training at the vocational, post elementary school, post secondary school, and higher educational levels.

The Politburo deemed it necessary, too, for the government to prepare guidelines and timeframes for the abovementioned reviews and their implementation by the end of 1988.

The Politburo assessed the sanitary condition of the country and approved the government program for improving it by the year 1990. Despite the stepping up of control, administrative, and social activities, sanitary conditions in many voivodships, places of work, and consumer service facilities were said to still be unsatisfactory. There is no lack of dirty and neglected facilities and areas covered with litter. People are particularly concerned about some catering, agricultural and foodstuff, trade, and services establishments, schools, and public facilities. Last year saw a disturbing increase in the number of cases of food poisoning and infectious diseases spread by food.

Actions undertaken on a large scale are only leading to a partial improvement in the situation. Although sanitary conditions in more voivodships are being assessed positively, favorable changes are taking place too slowly.

The "Posesja 86" operation led to the imposition of more than 420,000 penalties of various kinds.

Last year, the State Sanitary Inspectorate inspected sanitary conditions in more than 1,000 factories and 420,000 centers and facilities connected with tourism and recreation, sanatoria, catering and service establishments, health service facilities, schools, and cultural and educational institutions. The most frequent outcome of these inspections was the conclusion that managements and employees show insufficient concern by hygiene conditions in their place of work. Despite the efforts of many control services, the results of their efforts are still inadequate. There are instances of a purely temporary concern for cleanliness after which everything returns to the previous bad norms. This occurs, for example, when an outside inspection is expected.

Hygiene principles are insufficiently propagated in the mass information media, in schools, in health service centers established for this purpose, and in social organizations.

It was stressed that the only guarantee of an improvement is cooperation among citizens, social organizations, sanitary services, and the state and economic administrations. Generally, an improvement in sanitary conditions, especially in factories and institutions, does not require investment but almost exclusively depends on the people employed in them.

The struggle against dirt and disorder will be stepped up in all areas of public life. Social organizations, and sanitary inspection, environmental protection, and trade bodies must cooperate closely in these activities. Inspectors of the State Sanitary Inspectorate, National Environmental Protection Inspectorate, and the State Trade Inspectorate and others should be more resolute in their treatment of people who disregard regulations concerning order and hygiene in both public facilities and places of residence.

Alongside tasks that will determine an improvement in national sanitary conditions, the general program that has been adopted also contains new principles concerning responsibility for order, cleanliness, and hygiene. Penalties and fines will be made more severe and a duty to make up for losses brought about by vandalism and behavior that runs counter to the law and existing regulations will be imposed.

The Politburo recommended that the program include suggestions made by the PZPR Central Commission for Social Policy and Health Protection and the proposals made during the discussion. The Politburo stressed the role of factory union organizations in improving hygiene and safety conditions work. It is expected that public and state inspections will play a particularly great role.

Approving the program, the Politburo recommended that an annual assessment be conducted of the implementation of the tasks contained in the document by individual departments, voivodas, and mayors. It also stressed that the program cannot be viewed in isolation but must be combined with a general concern about standards of everyday behavior, and appreciation of beauty, and the inculcation of love for our native natural world.

Mass media heads were obligated to expand the treatment of issues and activities connected with sanitary conditions, health education, and personal hygiene.

The Politburo recommended that party members on national councils; in trade unions; in youth, women's and self-management organizations; and in PRON cells step up activity aimed at improving national sanitary conditions and increase concern for Poland being clean, tidy, and more and more beautiful.

The first secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees in Legnica and Ostroleka took part in the discussion of these problems.

The Politburo decided to call on society to take part in a week of voluntary civic work. The appeal will be circulated by the mass media.

OFFICIAL DENIES MILK POWDER CONTAMINATED

LD141039 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 -- Certain press agencies, the Associated Press and Reuters included, reported of late from Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, of the decision by the Bangladeshi sanitary authorities to destroy about 7 thousand tonnes of powdered milk imported from Poland, the reason reportedly being the milk's radioactive contamination with cesium.

Poland's proposal to carry out joint laboratory tests of the milk in question was dismissed. Characteristically, none of those reports quoted the numerical level of the possible contamination.

Such reports may arouse justified fears, one should therefore explain that services responsible for measuring radioactive contamination in the Polish territory have been controlling milk contamination on a regular basis. Are the latest findings indicative of increased contamination of milk, high enough to create just the least hazard to health? This question was addressed by PAP to Dr Sylwia Jankowska of the Contamination Analysis Department of the Warsaw-based Central Laboratory of Radiological Protection.

"All fears of this sort not been confirmed by control measurements. To portray the current situation let me quote requirements set by the EEC since May 30, 1986, with regard to cesium contamination of milk imported by the organization's member countries. According to EEC norms, contamination by cesium cannot be higher than 370 bq per litre, while test carried out in Poland over the past few days speak of milk contamination being nearly eight times as low as that, Jankowska said.

"I also want to stress that milk contamination by cesium was noted in the wake of the Chernobyl breakdown, whereas measurements failed to reveal any increased content of strontium, the most radioactive of biologically active isotopes. It was detected only in the lower sensitivity limit of the measuring devices. The cesium isotope in turn currently occurs in the environment in small concentrations only, and is not hazardous to health," she added.

SOLIDARITY PRESENTS DEMAND FOR ECONOMIC REFORM

AU101632 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1620 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw -- The banned Polish trade union Solidarity presented a catalog of comprehensive economic reforms in Warsaw today. The program calls for the Communist Party's withdrawal from enterprise management, as well as for greater worker participation and the equal status of private and state enterprises.

In Solidarity's opinion, the economic crisis can only be overcome by means of such a free-enterprise oriented reform.

NECULAI IBANESCU APPOINTED DEPUTY PREMIER

AU150829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0748 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] A "For The Record" section [of 15 April SCINTEIA] announces the appointment of Neculai Ibanescu to the office of deputy prime minister of Romania.

DASCALESCU CC PLENUM REPORT ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU011450 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Mar 87 p 2

["Report on the Fulfillment of the Uniform National Plan on Romania's Socioeconomic Development in the First Quarter of 1987 and on Measures for the Plan Fulfillment in the Second Quarter of 1987 and for the Proper Progress of Spring Agricultural Operations" presented by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at 25 March RCP CC Plenum in Bucharest]

[Text] In the time that has passed this year -- the report stresses -- the working people in all branches of the national economy -- intensively mobilized by the decisions and programs adopted by the 13th RCP Congress, by the guidelines and recommendations made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- have carried out fruitful, sustained, and patriotic activity to fulfill plan tasks, apply the measures established in the programs aimed at perfecting the organizational framework of labor, modernizing the production process, and at improving the technical and qualitative standard of products and increasing their competitiveness and efficiency in exports.

Through measures taken in the first quarter of the current year, positive results were achieved in material production, in increasing labor productivity, and in economic efficiency. Compared with last year, increases were achieved in a number of products important for the economy, such as products from the machine-building industry, chemistry, petrochemistry, timber industry, and light industry.

Despite all this, we are concluding this quarter with a number of of plans unfulfilled in industrial production, investments, and exports. Although we have been confronted with some difficulties because of the weather conditions, we must frankly say that the major part of these nonfulfillments are due to failings and shortcomings in the activity of the government and the ministries which did not take firm and responsible action to appropriately organize and guide the production process, make full use of our technical and human potential, and to strengthen order and discipline in all areas.

As a result, lags were noted in the fulfillment of the production plan for coal, crude oil, and coal-fuelled electrical energy, in the metallurgical industry, the machine-building industry, in chemistry and in petrochemistry. At the same time, the execution rate in investments was not satisfactory. Lags were noted in work on construction sites, especially in the energy sector and in the chemical and metallurgical industry because of delays in the delivery of equipment, deficiencies in ensuring assembly faces, and because of shortcomings in the activity of some building organizations.

The report also points out shortcomings in the area of exports because of lack of concern demonstrated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, economic ministries, centrals, and by productive and foreign trade enterprises who did not act with great responsibility -- as the party leadership recommended -- to prepare and give priority to putting into production products designated for export and to pursue the fulfillment of all contracts and existing orders.

The report then continues: In the spirit of recommendations made by you at the Political Executive Committee meeting, I want to assure you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, that the government, the ministries, and collective leadership bodies in central departments and enterprises have drawn all the necessary conclusions from the way in which we must act in the upcoming period to optimally fulfill plan tasks and to make up for lags.

The report stresses that, by applying the measures aimed at ensuring energy resources, the productive activity is nearing the planned average daily rates.

In the timespan up to the end of the first quarter, all units will take firm measures to ensure a continuous labor process, so that optimal results will be achieved this month.

Taking into account our tasks aimed at making up for arrears, in the second quarter we have to achieve a 12-percent-higher industrial commodity production than during the same period last year. Analysis proves we have the necessary production capacities and conditions to fulfill the plan tasks for the second quarter of 1987 and for those of the whole year.

In the case of the extractive industry -- in order to fulfill the planned production -- the relevant ministry and the mining combines and enterprises will take firm action to implement the measures aimed at the optimal operation of swing excavators and of the other equipment in pits and above ground, at introducing and perfecting exploitation technologies, and at putting new production capacities into operation, especially technological lines in lignite pits dating from 1986 and other things stipulated in the 1987 plan.

In accordance with the program approved by the party leadership, the branch coordinating council, the ministry, and trusts will take more responsible actions to improve labor organization on drilling-extraction oilfields, to resume operation of the idle oil wells, to recuperate -- in an increasingly larger proportion -- the crude from deposits, to improve the exploitation technologies, and shorten the exploitation trial period of the new wells. Special measures will be taken to begin exploiting crude from the Black Sea, as soon as possible.

In the field of electrical power, the government, the branch coordinating council, and the Ministry of Electric Power will take most responsible actions to put the new planned capacities into production, on schedule, increase the availability of power assemblies, particularly the 330MW units in Rovinari and Turceni, ensure the continuity in the operation of coal powered thermal power plants, and strictly observe the programs for repairs, supervision, and maintenance and improve the quality of these works.

We will act with utmost exactingness to observe the norms of economic operation in all plants, to reduce the amount of additional hydrocarbon in the coal powered thermal plants, and to make rational use of the hydroelectric power plants to restore the water reserves in the storage basins.

All the units within the machine-building industry, which have tasks in this field, will take measures to exemplarily organize production and completely achieve the required volume of equipment, assemblies, and spare parts, on time and at the appropriate quality level in order to ensure the proper activity in this sector.

The report notes the measures taken in order to establish -- as of today -- the coal stocks required for the appropriate operation of thermal power plants in the cold season, to make sure that all consumers strictly observe the established norms, and to responsibly manage all the energy resources.

Likewise, the report enumerates the measures needed to continuously modernize the technological processes, increase the power performance rate, use machines, equipment, and installations to capacity, reduce the manufacturing period, appropriately run transportation, and eliminate all forms of waste of fuel and energy.

The report stresses that in the manufacturing industry, the ministries, central departments, and enterprises will see to it that the item-specified production is steadily achieved and in the required variety, that first of all the production earmarked for exports is achieved, that measures established in the programs to improve organization and modernization of production are strictly applied, that the technological level and quality of products is raised, and that competitiveness in these products in the foreign markets is ensured.

In the case of the metallurgical industry, the branch coordination council and the management of the ministry, combines, and enterprises will pay particular attention to ensuring the operation of all the installations at the planned parameters, to most efficiently managing the material and energy resources, to strictly observing the coke, cast-iron, fuel, electrodes, ferro-alloy, and heat-resisting materials, to reducing technological wastes, and raising the steel extraction coefficient to at least 86 percent.

In the case of the machine-building industry, we will take measures in the spirit of the tasks established by the party leadership to make the most efficient use of the production capacities, accelerate the modernization process, redesign and start manufacturing new types of machines, equipment, and parts at a high technical, quality, and efficiency level that are required by priority programs of the economy and, particularly, required for exports. We will take decisive actions to implement the established measures aimed at manufacturing machines and installations according to the deadline for the planned capacities, and we will see to it that the lags that occurred in the first quarter with technological equipment earmarked for special programs in the nuclear, mining, oil, chemistry, and energy sector are recovered as soon as possible.

In the case of the chemical and petrochemical industry, the relevant ministries and the branch coordinating council will take decisive measures to completely fulfill the item-specified production plan for the second quarter and for the whole year, recover the lags that occurred in the first quarter, and expediently put into operation the installations at Midia, Teleajen, Dej, Borzesti, and Drobeta-Turnu Severin.

We will take special measures to strengthen order and discipline at the workplace, so that each installation is constantly in operation and completely safe. At the same time, we will take more determined action both in chemistry and in petrochemistry to substantially reduce raw and secondary materials and energy and diversify products so as to ensure better supplies of fuels, power fuel, and chemical products for the national economy and an increasingly greater participation in the country's exports.

In the construction material and timber industry, as well as in the consumer goods industry, we will pay greater attention to improving the structure of the manufacturing process, to implementing the export program, and to substantially improving variety to ensure a better utilization of raw and secondary materials.

In the field of investments, the government will focus on implementing the program to put the planned projects into operation and quickly make up for lags, especially in the areas of energy, chemistry, and metallurgy.

Drawing all necessary conclusions from the way in which the activity in foreign trade has been carried out, the leadership of ministries and industrial centrals will take all measures necessary so that each enterprise may prepare for and put into production the items designated for foreign consumers in time, that existing orders are met, and that a smooth delivery of all products designated for exports may be ensured in keeping with the contracts that have been concluded.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation and economic ministries will intensify the foreign market prospecting activity and see to it that contracts for the whole year be concluded as soon as possible, that trading forms be diversified, and that marketing outlets be expanded, and they will see to increasing the proportion of highly processible and highly marketable products in our industry. Quality control in all units must be ensured so that products for export are fully up to the performance and provisions stipulated in contracts concluded with foreign consumers and to the tasks set forth in our programs for constantly improving the technical standard and quality of our products.

In the field of increasing labor productivity, reducing production costs, and increasing economic efficiency in all areas, the 1987 uniform national plan envisages particularly important tasks. This requires that we proceed with all our determination to generally apply -- throughout the economy -- the action of national importance initiated by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, regarding perfecting the organizational framework of the production process and of labor and modernizing manufacturing technologies. Thus we will ensure a substantial increase in item-specified production and especially in the production designated for exports, a firm application of the financial-economic norms established for ministries, central departments, units, and products, and a vigorous increase in the contribution made by scientific research and design to solving all technical and economic problems in enterprises.

In keeping with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines and recommendations, with the goals of the new agrarian revolution, and with levels envisaged by this year's plan for vegetable yields and livestock, we have very important tasks and great responsibility rests on us to ensure the optimal and proper implementation of the program regarding the progress of spring agricultural operations.

In keeping with what was established at the recent Political Executive Committee meeting, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the county, city, and communal people's councils, the joint agroindustrial state and cooperative councils, and all agricultural units will take very firm action to make up for lags owing to bad weather conditions this month as soon as possible and urgently conclude sowing. For this purpose, we will commendably prepare lands for sowing, day and night, and carryout sowing in prolonged shifts -- that is, all day as long as it is light.

The report then supplies details about the measures taken to employ tractors and agricultural machinery at full capacity, to strictly observe working technologies, and to save power fuel.

The technical personnel in the Ministry of Agriculture, the people's councils, and the county agricultural bodies and, agricultural units, the report stresses, will take all necessary measures to appropriately prepare hotbeds and ensure the optimal density of each crop separately in keeping with the programs endorsed by the party leadership. The report also points out the actions that are being taken in the area of vegetable growing, vineyards, orchards, irrigation, and land improvement.

In conclusion the report stresses: The experience gained and the organizational potential of the working people's collectives guarantee that by imprinting -- as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended -- a revolutionary spirit of work and complete commitment and by mobilizing our overall material, technical, and human potential available in our national economy, we will be able to fully implement the endorsed development programs and plans.

We assure you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that the government is determined to take firm action so that all activities are carried out in keeping with the requirements of the current stage of our country's socioeconomic development and that it will do all it can to unflinchingly implement the 13th RCP congress targets aimed at constantly raising Socialist Romania to new heights of progress and civilization.

RCP CC DOCUMENT ON PROPOSALS, COMPLAINTS CITED

AU010733 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1116 GMT 31 Mar 87

["On The Activity of Solving the Proposals, Intimations, Complaints and Requests of The Working People" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/3/1987 -- The synthesis of this document endorsed by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of 24-25 March 1987 and published by the Romanian press today shows inter alia that the outstanding events and actions in the life of the RCP and the Romanian people in 1986 were amply mirrored by the letters the working people addressed to the party leadership, the party and state bodies, the mass and public organizations.

The RCP leadership, the central bodies and organizations, the press, the radio and television, the party bodies, the institutions, the mass and public organizations at county, municipality and town level were sent in excess of 1,561,270 letters.

The CC of the RCP received 85,983 letters and 18,000 citizens were given audience.

Over 226,620 citizens belonging to various social and professional categories resorted to letters and audiences to address intimations and proposals regarding aspects of general interest in industrial, agricultural, construction, transport, trade and cooperative units, in the town development and management activity, in education, research, cultural, health-care and other institutions. Verifications proved that most of the proposals and intimations were founded.

Many citizens turned to the party and state bodies, the mass and public organizations on personal account. As much as 44 percent of all the requests addressed by way of letters and during audiences were solved, according to the possibilities and their lawfulness. Demands were met in point of housing, hiring, medical and social assistance and of solving some work litigations, etc.

The plenum considered that the county, municipal and town party bodies, the leaderships of the ministries and of the mass and public organizations have concerned themselves to a greater extent with the letters sent by the working people and the dialogue made with the citizens, during audiences, in order to deepen the knowledge of the realities in various domains with a view to removing some drawbacks and improving the economic and social activity. Also growing was the responsibility of the people's councils in point of examining the proposals made in letters and during the public meetings under the rostrums of democracy.

A large number of working people had a chance of a direct dialogue with leading cadres at various levels, approaching equally aspects of general interest and personal matters, during audiences. In 1986 the first secretaries and the secretaries of the county party organizations gave audience to 87,811 working people and the ministers, their deputies and the ministers secretary of state gave audience to over 21,600 citizens.

As many as 121,553 citizens turned to the central, local and departmental press, as well as to the radio and the television by way of letters and audiences.

The people's councils received important support from the citizens in the 27,678 proposals, suggestions and critical remarks they made in letters and during audiences, regarding the town-development and management activity.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee considered that also in 1986 the working people considerably participated, by way of letters and audiences, in eradicating some shortcomings manifest in the organization of labour and the use of the technical endowment of the enterprises, in diminishing the material and financial spending and generally in improving the economic and social activity, in enhancing the national wealth, in ensuring the observance of the law and in promoting the norms of the socialist ethics and equity in the social relations.

The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP has established certain measures which are to be taken in 1987 in order to further improve the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and requests of the working people, mentions the synthesis.

THREE PRISONERS REPORTED ON HUNGER STRIKE

AU140759 Paris AFP in English 0104 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Paris, April 14 (AFP) -- Three men serving 20-year jail sentences in Romania for trying to flee the country in 1985 launched a hunger strike recently to protest prison conditions, a human rights group said here on Monday.

The League for the Defense of Human Rights in Romania identified the three men as Florentin Scaletchi, 31, the captain of a cargo ship, sailor Alexandre Matveescu and Lucian Iancu, a 47-year-old theatre director.

It said that the three tried to flee Romania by boat in March of 1985 but were captured and sent to the Aiud prison in Transylvania, considered one of the toughest in the country.

The trio were reported to have serious health problems, and launched a hunger strike to protest prison conditions and a lack of medical care, the league said, quoting a letter received from Mr. Scaletchi's mother. It was not known how long the hunger strike lasted. The league also said that Mr. Matveescu tried to commit suicide.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST CONSTRUCTION UNITS

AU081755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 08-04-1987 -- April 8, at the Militari Enterprise of Concrete Prefabs-Bucharest, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania analyzed how action had been taken to improve activities in all production, design and construction units which take a direct part in the implementation of the investment program in housing construction.

The visit -- expression of the constant concern for a fine look of localities, for higher comfort and civilization for all citizens -- was an opportunity to examine in depth ways and means to substantially improve prefabricated production for housing development.

The working dialogue was attended by Ludovic Fazekas, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Pana, Richard Winter, Silviu Curticeanu, Ioan Petre, deputy prime minister, executives and experts of relevant ministries, enterprises and institutes.

The RCP general secretary was shown the new types of facing slabs, interior wall panels, floor panels, parts for balconies, loggias and cornices, for bathrooms manufactured by the Militari Concrete Prefab Enterprise and the Granitul and Progresul enterprises of Bucharest. The three units supply all the prefabricated panels needed for the 30,000 flats to be built this year in the Romanian capital alone.

Problems were debated concerning the continual improvement of quality in finishing, the reliability and aesthetic aspect of the new buildings. The RCP general secretary called for a radical change in the conception, work organization, and manufacturing, transport and storage system, in prefabricated assembly, and better technologies in housing construction.

Next, the analysis continued in a housing building-site in the Drumul Taberei district.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that a thorough work organization in building-sites was requested so as to ensure the best transport, storage and handling of prefabs.

During the discussion, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that the valuable experience acquired in the building of smart architectonic projects and in some counties should be capitalized to build more modern and attractive constructions. It was also recommended that experts from the Institute of Architecture and of relevant higher learning units should be co-opted in the design of projects and their execution.

Stressing that prefabricated enterprises boast fine equipment, trained staff and working personnel, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the belief that activity in this important sector should be up to provisions in the urban and rural development plans and programs of the country, to all Romanian citizens' demands as soon as possible.

STOIAN MEETS ZOLOTAREV-LED CPSU DELEGATION

AU091818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/4/1987 -- Over 6-9 April this year, a delegation of activists of the CC of the CPSU, headed by N.A. Zolotarev, deputy chief of the organizational section of the CC of the CPSU, paid a swap-of-experience visit to Romania, invited by the CC of the RCP.

The Soviet guests conducted talks at the CC of the RCP, the Arges County RCP Committee and the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee, and visited a number of economic, social and cultural units in the capital and in the Arges County.

At the conclusion of the visit the delegation of activists of the CC of the CPSU called on Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, the Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, participated in the talks held on the occasion.

STOIAN RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU102009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1641 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Spelling of Mongolian names as received]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10-04-1987 -- A delegation of activists of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], led by Tzevigmid Tumengyin, deputy head of the industry section of the CC of the MPRP, paid a visit for swap of experience to our country, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The members of the Mongolian delegation conducted talks at the CC of the RCP, with executives of ministries, at the Dolj RCP County Committee and at the Petrosani and Hunedoara Municipal Committees, saw round industrial enterprises and sociocultural establishments in the capital city and in Dolj and Hunedoara counties.

At the end of the visit, the delegation of MPRP activists was received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. The interview was attended by B. Purevsuren, charge d'affaires ad interim of Mongolia in Bucharest.

DINCA, FOLEA RECEIVE PRC COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU141427 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1343 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/04/1987 -- On Tuesday, April 14, first Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, received Yu Hongen, minister of coal industry of the People's Republic of China now on a visit to Romania.

During the talk on the occasion stress was laid on the fine links of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the wish was expressed of further developing and deepening them, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Chinese top-level dialogue. In that context emphasis was placed on new possibilities of expanding bilateral cooperation on an economic plane, more particularly in mining.

The interview was attended by Ioan Folea, minister of mines, oil and geology, and Mihai Moraru, minister of the heavy equipment industry.

RCP'S ANDREI MEETS WITH MITTERRAND IN PARIS

AU091858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES, 09-04-1987 -- From President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic was conveyed a warm salute and wishes of good health and happiness, of peace and prosperity for the friendly French people.

Sincerely thanking for the message, the president of the French Republic asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed the most cordial wishes of good health and happiness and the friendly Romanian people -- wishes of new successes, of peace and welfare.

The exchange of messages took place when President Francois Mitterrand received Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who attended the Congress of the French Socialist Party. During the talk, President Francois Mitterrand evoked with pleasure his visits to Romania and the interviews with President Nicolae Ceausescu. The wish was expressed to intensify the traditional Romanian-French rapports on multiple planes. Petre Gigea, Romanian ambassador in Paris, attended the interview.

BRIEFS

NEW SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- A new 150,000 DWT oil tanker started being assembled at the dry dock of Constanta Shipyard as it is to be put at sea this summer. A new ship family is to be built at the same shipyard -- 165,000 DWT ore carriers, the biggest vessels ever built in Romania. The Constanta workers will build this year nine barges of 3,000 DWT each for goods transportation on the Danube-Black Sea Canal. With the ships built at Constanta as well as at the neighbour shipyard of Mangalia, at the other shipyards of Romania (Galati, Braila, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Oltenita and Tulcea) the Romanian-sea-going merchant fleet developed spectacularly, from eight vessels in 1950, 32 in 1965 (with a total displacement of 125,000 DWT), to 229 various ships in 1986 with a displacement of 4.3 million DWT. In 1990 the capacity of the Romanian merchant fleet will be of 7.5-8 million DWT which will almost double the volume of sea-borne goods traffic. The Romanian shipyards have built and delivered to foreign partners (from the USSR, GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, Greece, Turkey, Japan, etc.) tens of vessels of various capacities and for various purposes. Trade contracts are in force with partners from these countries for the purchase of different types of Romanian ships. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1116 GMT 8 Apr 87 AU]

DIZDAREVIC MEETS MALMIERCA AT HARARE CONFERENCE

AU132024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] At the session of the nonaligned countries committee on the Middle East and Palestine which will take place in Harare tomorrow, one of the most important topics will be, as expected, the proposal for calling an international meeting on the Middle East as soon as possible. Predrag Stamenkovic reports from Harare:

Today in Harare Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, met Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations. Later today more exchanges of views are expected to take place among the participants of the nonaligned committee session on the Middle East and Palestinian problem. As has been learned, Raif Dizdarevic and Malmierca exchanged views on the most important questions that will be on the agenda of the 2-day meeting of the nonaligned countries' committee which will open in the congress center in the Sheraton tomorrow. The aim of the ministerial consultations held today was to ensure the successful course of the meeting and the outcome of the nonaligned committee which is given exceptional importance, considering the current tense situation in the Middle East and particularly the problems the Palestinians are facing. The committee of the nonaligned, which was founded at the seventh summit in New Delhi, will specifically make new efforts to call an urgent international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations. In this conference, the PLO would take part as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AUSTRIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS DJILAS ON REFORMS

AU091433 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 9 Apr 87 pp 4-5

[Interview with Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas by Christine von Kohl in Belgrade; date not given]

[Text] NEUE AZ: Mr Djilas, how do you, as a former Communist, a former leading ideologist of the Yugoslav Communist Party, who was thrown into prison by his own comrades because of his reformist views, ideas, and writings, see the Gorbachev phenomenon and its significance for the Soviet Union, for communism in general, and for the communist states?

Djilas: The question is very complicated because it touches upon basic, profound, and essential elements of communism. The question is also complicated with regard to the Soviet Union...because there we have a structure which was actually taken over from the time of the tsar and transformed by Bolshevism.

NEUE AZ: Do you want to say that Leninism took over the heritage of the tsarist system?

Djilas: I think this is true only in one respect: The old tsarist-centralist system has been transformed into the centralist system of the party. But one must not forget or overlook the fact that the Bolsheviks achieved considerable progress with regard to the national issue.

Although even at the time of Lenin they were not consistent -- not to speak of Stalin -- they effected important changes in this sphere from a global point of view: in the sense of maximal opportunities for national development for the peoples in the Soviet Union whose standard was far below that of the Russians. The Bolsheviks gave them their own states, the opportunity to cultivate their own languages, and so on. But back to Gorbachev: In addition to the burden of the centralist-etatist system he is confronted with the question of Russian predominance within the Soviet Union. This predominance, this hegemony, is obvious by the mere fact that the majority of the party members are Russians, that the Russians were the absolute majority at least until a short time ago. It is not necessarily a question of a national Russian hegemony but of the Soviet-Russian party bureaucracy as a hegemony. When you read Gorbachev's speech against the religions, you see that it is first and foremost directed against Islam; he held the speech in Tashkent, not in Moscow. Or think of the campaign around Kazakhstan. All this means that essential things are happening at the political level, which are not yet visible -- nothing has been clearly stated so far, except for the goal of stronger predominance of the Slav element, which is in a certain state of decadence; the Russian birth rate is declining

NEUE AZ: Is this a tactical goal on Gorbachev's part because he would have to expect even stronger resistance if he were not supporting the Russians?

Djilas: I think that he really wants to strengthen the empire, to strengthen the Slav element. In my opinion the prospects of democratization within the Soviet Union without settling the domestic imperial ideas of the Russians would be much more difficult....

NEUE AZ: How much can a ruling communist party be democratized?

Djilas: I would like to warn against generalizations. It is a characteristic of today's communism that it is no longer international, that means, today it is developing everywhere on a national basis.... at the time when I wrote "The New Class" there was no sign of that. At first, the countries which had experienced a revolution made themselves independent of the Soviet Union -- Yugoslavia was the first country, then Albania, and China.... But now the process of becoming independent is taking place everywhere, also in the countries which have been under Moscow's control for a long time.

NEUE AZ: And what is Gorbachev's effect on the members of the Warsaw Pact and also on Soviet-independent Yugoslavia?

Djilas: I think that in each country -- that is, in each communist party -- a core of resistance against pluralism and democratization will be left, a group which maintains the claim to the party's dominating all spheres of life. Nevertheless, there are possibilities for change, even without violent suppression of reforms, at least without civil war: We have the example of the CSSR in 1968. I believe that at that time a transition would have been able to win... What I want to say is that the most reactionary, the most dogmatic and bureaucratic forces in the communist parties -- in Yugoslavia, too -- will isolate themselves from the people, from the population, because the system has proved to be ineffective, because each citizen himself feels the failure of the system, particularly the economic area. Thus, there will be demonstrations and more and more strikes until the leadership will finally be sufficiently weakened.

Furthermore, there is an interesting phenomenon in communism -- this is true from here to Beijing: Only movements that are legal can change something in communist parties or states.... Nowhere are dissidents far removed from the party, there are even some within the parties! The most important dissidents were even functionaries -- I am an example of that; after all, Sakharov, too, was a Communist! In other words: How can there be pluralism in a state ruled by communism? It can come into existence when the rulers can no longer keep the system under control.... I cannot answer your questions more precisely -- after all, I am no oracle.

NEUE AZ: Thank you for this interview.

GENERAL DALJEVIC SAYS YPA 'REMAINS UNIFIED'

AU281631 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Mar 87 pp 18-19

[Interview with Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, by Branko Soban -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Soban] Suggestions have appeared that the Army should ensure with a firm hand, order and discipline in the country. On the other hand it has been said that the Army should stay within the barracks and have nothing to do outside that location. What is the most important role of the Army in our society? How does the Army fulfill this role?

[Daljevic] It is true that one can hear such requests, but they are not so widespread that we should be particularly worried. They are voiced only by individuals who do not understand our system or the position and role of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in it, or who do not harbor any good intentions, to put it mildly. Both requests are totally unacceptable. This was stated at the 13th LCY congress, at which I spoke precisely about these matters.

It is quite clear that our YPA is an integral part of our political system of socialist self-management, that it is developing as an essential element and internal force of this system, and that it does not and cannot possess any interests of its own that differ from the interests of the people and the workers class. With all its essence, its existence, and its activities, it is carrying out, together with others, the defense and security functions of socialist self-management as the basic direction that we have chosen.

The YPA, as the ever ready and striking force of our defense, acts as a strong factor of deterrence to a potential aggressor in peacetime, and if aggression were to occur, the Army would fight the main enemy forces until ultimate victory.

The Constitution, too, makes the YPA responsible for the defense of our freedom, independence, territorial integrity, and our social system against all forms of external or internal threats. These YPA tasks are undoubtedly the most important and will remain irreplaceable as long as the security of Yugoslavia and its social system are threatened by potential dangers; and if we take into account the many contradictions that are shaking the world, these dangers will constitute a threat for some time to come.

Neither Outside the System Nor Above It [subhead]

Our Army is a great defense school through which the great majority of young people of this country pass. At the same time it is a great support to society in professional training of territorial defense, civil defense, and other factors of the all-people's defense system. In addition, it is a great school of brotherhood and unity, and of Yugoslav socialist patriotism, with special emphasis on educating and preparing young people for the tasks that lie ahead of them in the self-managing and political life of society. We endeavor to make any man, regardless of his nationality or place where he comes from, feel as if he were at home in the Army, in a harmonious and united all-Yugoslav family.

It is understandable that the Army, even if it wanted to, could not live either outside or above the system that we are building and developing. The personnel of our Army take an active part in our political life and, consistently respecting the LCY policy, strive to contribute as much as possible to solving our burning social problems. The fact that at the latest elections 8,000 Army personnel were elected to various institutions of the delegate system, from local communities to the federation, shows how extensive their activities are. In all this one should also consider that a people's and revolutionary army cannot and must not be separated from the chief social currents and confined to barracks, if we want it to remain what it is; and one should consider that an army like ours has never striven, and cannot strive, to impose itself on society and to act as some sort of an arbiter.

Struggle for Even Greater Social Prestige [subhead]

The YPA personnel fully understand that the YPA's strength does not rest on its numbers and armaments alone. Its actual worth is measured above all by the degree of trust our society feels in the Army. The social prestige of the Army is, in our opinion, of decisive significance for a successful implementation of its function. The YPA personnel will continue to persistently struggle for this social prestige primarily through conscientiously and responsibly carrying out all the tasks imposed on them by the leaderships of our state and of the LCY. Tito's work and his ideas about the social role of the YPA provide in this respect a lasting and irreplaceable incentive and inspiration.

[Soban] A generational cadre change has occurred in the Army. There are fewer and fewer officers of the national liberation struggle. [passage omitted]

[Daljevic] The generational cadre change has almost been completed, so that in a year or 2 we will not have a single officer of the war generation. [passage omitted]

[Soban] The 57th issue of NOVA REVIJA has been published, and among other things it crudely attacks the YPA. What do you think about these articles?

[Daljevic] I think precisely the same as the great majority of Slovenes and of Yugoslavs in general. Following the well-known memorandum, the solidarity fund, and the like, nationalistic and rightist forces have again aggressively raised their voices. It is another crude attack on all the greatest values of our revolution. [passage omitted] I am firmly convinced that this is a full-fledged design for counterrevolutionary actions and the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, in view of which nobody in this country can or may keep silent.

Democracy Cannot Be Misused [subhead]

NOVA REVIJA also deals with the YPA from absolutely unacceptable positions. The essential point is that it denies YPA's general Yugoslav nature, it equates its units here in Slovenia with an alien occupation army, and it demands the formation of nationally homogeneous armies or some kind of republican-provincial armies. About such demands and ideas, an honest man cannot say anything else but that they are typical hostile and wrecking activities, peculiar lies, speculations, and insinuations. Therefore one must tell the advocates of such requests and all who blatantly sling mud at the achievements of our revolution, and tell them just as blatantly and to their faces, that they are on the other side of the barricades, that democracy cannot be misused, and that we will not finance -- this is not done anywhere in the world -- those who work against our system.

Otherwise I must say that as part of the intensifying attacks by antisocialist forces against all the achievements of our revolution -- and the political provocation connected with the youth relay race and the fraud with the youth day poster are among these attacks -- the attacks on the YPA have also become more frequent lately, particularly through some information media, and this is also done by some adherents of the so-called peace movement. They crudely and boldly attack Tito as the creator and supreme commander of our Armed Forces. It seems that the intention of all these attacks is to weaken the YPA as an important factor of internal stability and homogenization of the SFRY, to push it into unprincipled polemical discussions, to compromise it, and to separate it from the people. But those who think they will succeed in this are wrong. The Army has been and remains unified, morally firm, consistent on Tito's path and on the LCY line, on the line of self-management and nonaligned policy, inseparably linked with all our peoples and nationalities. [passage omitted]

VLASI REVIEWS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' EVENTS IN KOSOVO

LD121311 Belgrade TANJUG Democratic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- The most pressing task of the LC and other progressive forces in Kosovo is the struggle for the further stabilization of the situation in this province, the removal of the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary events and a return to international trust. We have rid ourselves, in the meantime, of various errors, and we have solid unity in the Kosovo LC and in its leadership as well as the concrete support of the LCY leadership for our political action. This was stressed today by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, at the "Days of Kosovo Journalists" meeting. Recalling the continually present activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, Vlasi noted that even among them there had been a certain evolution. According to Vlasi, seeing that they have no chance or base for the realization of their reactionary aims of separating Kosovo from Yugoslavia and unification with Albania, they have resorted to a different platform calling for the creation of a "Republic of Kosovo" within the framework of Yugoslavia. We also have the phenomenon, Vlasi added, of certain intellectuals who after the counterrevolutionary events were on the sidelines in the LC actions to stabilize the situation, now loudly coming out and speaking about nationalism in other environments, even taking on the role of "protectors" in the creation of anti-Albanian sentiments. Those who did not say a word against Albanian nationalism and separatism, Vlasi said, have no right to come out now and speak on behalf of honest Albanians and others in Kosovo who gave everything of themselves in the struggle against the evil.

Speaking about Serbian nationalism, Vlasi warned that in Kosovo Polje recently there had been persistent attempts and appeals for collective emigration from Kosovo on the part of some extreme circles. According to Vlasi, they want to reintroduce discord, revive the past, which is objectively damaging to the Serbian and Montenegrin population in Kosovo. Such appeals, Vlasi considers, are basically hostile because they lead to the creation of an ethnically pure Kosovo and we will resolutely prevent this.

Turning to the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Azem Vasi recalled first that the main causes of the emigration are to be found in Kosovo, but that they are not exclusively linked only with the Kosovo reality, citing as an example the departure of a number of professionals from Kosovo because of better conditions. We in Kosovo, Vlasi underlined, are very interested in the adoption of a Yugoslav program for halting the emigration and for the return of Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated, and we expect to be the proponents of the main proposals of measures in this program. [passage omitted]

Stressing that the Kosovo leadership will not shrink from raising even the most sensitive issues, but without prior politicization, Vlasi assessed that, for example, the question of the use of language in Kosovo has been approached in an unprincipled way. In his view, certain assessments of an allegedly illegal and unconstitutional linguistic practice in the province, allegation of a supposed threat to the Serbo-Croatian language, do not stand, although there have been certain distortions in this area.

Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, went on to answer a number of other journalists' questions.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASE -- Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG) -- Industrial production in the first quarter of 1987 was 3.1 per cent up on the same period last year, Federal Statistics Office spokesmen said today. They said the increase was due mostly to the rise in production in March (5.8 per cent). The biggest increases were recorded in the shipbuilding (19.6 per cent) and animal feed production (14.7 per cent) branches. The spokesmen also confirmed figures showing that Yugoslav exports in the first quarter valued two billion 149 million dollars, which was 8.4 per cent less than last year. However, exports to the hard currency area rose 4.6 percent. The export/import ratio has also been improved, going up from 76.3 per cent in the first quarter of 1986 to 82 per cent this year. In January and February 1.8 million foreign tourists entered Yugoslavia, 3.6 per cent up on the same period last year. They recorded 5.8 million overnight stays which was at last year's level. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 14 Apr 87 LD]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN SERBIA -- Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- Although there was a decline in the economic activity in Serbia at the beginning of the year, industrial production in the first quarter of the year went up by 2.5 percent compared to the same period last year. The overall exports in the republic, calculated in dollars, recorded a 17 percent decrease, with losses going up and the effectiveness of investments going down, said Radenko Zunic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, at today's session of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference section for socioeconomic relations. The analysis of the above-mentioned and other indicators of economic activity in the past and the beginning of this year shows that difficulties were still present, though encouraging results have been achieved in some sectors. It is therefore necessary to further insist on curbing the rate of inflation, boosting exports, and depressing all forms of consumption. [Summary] [Belgrade TANUUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 14 Apr 87 LD]